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In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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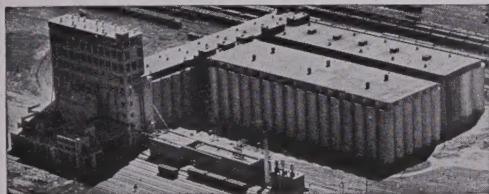
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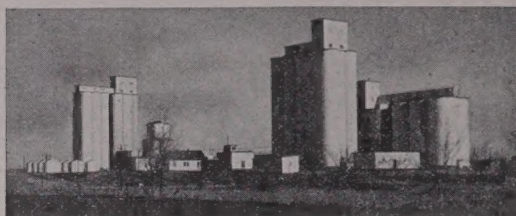
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FOR SALE—I Wenger Series 600 molasses mixer and 15 in. hammermill. Wenger Mixer Co., Sabetha, Kans.

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FOR SALE—1 Jay Bee No. 3 Hammer Mill. 1 60-H.P. slow speed rebuilt International motor. Roskamp Huller Co., 514 Wilson St., Cedar Falls, Iowa.

BATES Grain Company.

RECEIVERS & SHIPPERS
BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.
Phone Victor 7656

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—40 Model Ford Truck. Portable Hammer Mill and Power take off. 2 fifth wheels for semi. Joe Denney, LeRoy, Ill.

FOR SALE—Complete Barnard-Leas 250 bbl. flour mill; less power; excellent condition. Dannen Mills, St. Joseph, Mo.

For Sale—Forsberg separators for grain and seed. Benjamin Gerks, Sales Agent, 154 East Ave., Rochester 4, N. Y.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 91N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 91N11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—1—100 H.P. Fairbanks Morse semi-diesel engine, two double head attrition mills direct connected to 20 H.P. motors, one 50 H.P. Fairbanks Morse 220 volt 3 phase 60 cycle 900 R.P.M. motor, one Robert Meyers 50 H.P. 3 phase 60 cycle 220/440 volt 1200 R.P.M., D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—No. 20 Blue Streak Custom Mill direct connected to 30 HP motor complete with starter; 1½ ton Haines mixer with 10 HP motor and starter; 1 ton Broder vertical mixer motor and starter; 5 HP motor; small elevator with belt and cups; 2 HP motor; Sidney ear corn crusher and feeder. Gratz Grain & Mfg. Co., P.O. Box 356, Waterloo, Indiana.

MACHINES WANTED

HAMMER MILL WANTED—Jay Bee-W 4-20 inch 3600 RPM. Any condition. Jones Alfalfa Milling Co., 622 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—A good 4 cylinder V-type gasoline engine similar to the Wisconsin V.E. 4. Gillespie Co-op. Farmers Elevator Co., Gillespie, Ill.

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Grain Storage Receipts

A written receipt is indispensable to grain dealers who store grain for farmers. This receipt records the amount, kind, and grade of grain, and sets forth terms of storage as follows:

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"Storage must be paid for at the rate of for the first days, and at the rate ofc per bushel per (month, day) thereafter until sold, this charge to include fire insurance. Deterioration and shrinkage at owner's risk."

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Grain & Feed Journals
327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
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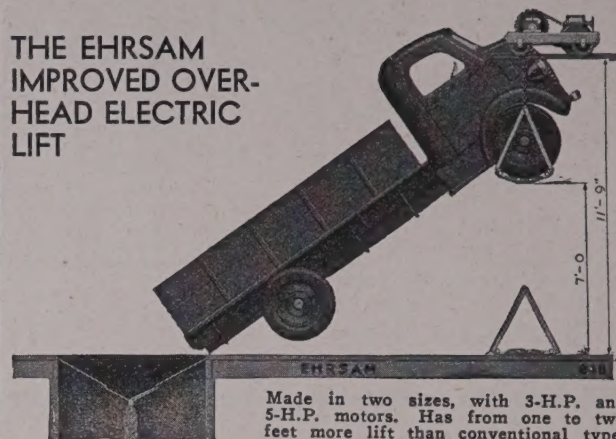
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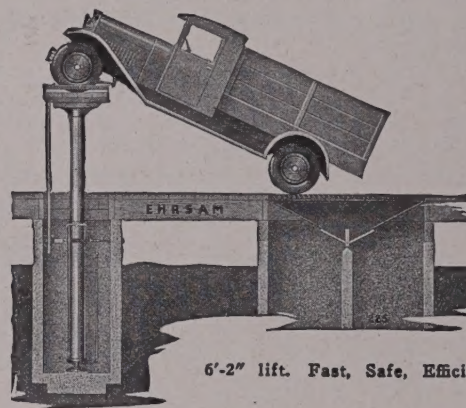
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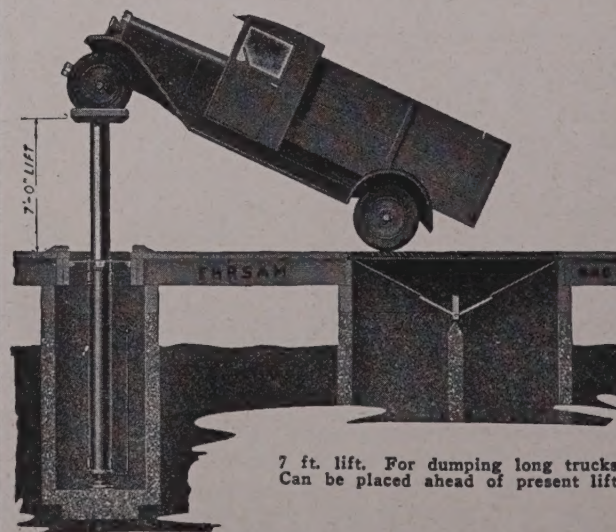
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6'-2" lift. Fast, Safe, Efficient.

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7 ft. lift. For dumping long trucks. Can be placed ahead of present lift.

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ENTERPRISE, KANSAS

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., JANUARY 10, 1945

CORN GROWERS are credited with delaying the marketing of 1944 grain by a desire to keep down their net profit for the year. The persistent denouncement of excess profits taxes seems to have them scared.

HOLDERS OF LARGE stocks of grains and their products will doubtless cautiously hedge against their holdings expecting that prevailing prices will not be able to survive large crops and the end of either war.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR operators who merchandise sidelines cannot afford to offend local merchants by cutting all the profit out of the goods they handle. Cultivating cordial relations with all competitors promotes profits.

THE SOAKING of a cargo of flinty corn from the Argentine in the Delaware River at Philadelphia and the piling of 278,000 bushels of Australian wheat out in the open at Los Angeles during the rainy season does not prove efficiency for the CCC.

THE 42 idle hemp mills erected by the Government will not be needed as General MacArthur will soon release a flood of fiber from the Philippines.

LONGER and larger trucks and trailers being made by manufacturers call for longer scale decks at every elevator desiring correct weight of each load of grain bought.

COLLECTING money on social security taxes and spending it for other purposes is on a par with the unfair collection of gasoline taxes and spending it for other purposes than highway improvement and maintenance.

SAFECRACKERS are again taking advantage of the long nights to call at ungarded country elevator offices, where they have been collecting more cash than usual. Securely locked offices, equipped with burglar alarms and well illuminated would help to discourage these Knights of Darkness.

BAD ENOUGH it is to pay for water when buying high moisture corn; but when in addition the corn has a high acidity it is guaranteed to go out of condition in the spring. If sound in the first place it might dry out and make the grade, but not if it is so bad you can smell it in the field.

ONE of the most potent reasons for charging V-belts with starting more fires than flat belts is that each V-belt drive has ten strands to keep adjusted, and if all strands are to pull together they must be applied to drive and driven pulley with equal tension. Slipping belts always create friction and friction causes fire.

THE RAILROADS have suffered as much as would-be shippers during the past year because of their inability to get delivery on box cars contracted for and hence were unable to give transportation needed and ordered by grain shippers, but when the car manufacturers are able to get labor and materials, they will surely deliver a large number of box cars that are greatly needed.

THE LARGE PRODUCTION of wheat, corn, oats, sorghums, soy beans and barley may exceed all of the 1945 demand so that it will be difficult for the CCC to support ceiling prices even though the taxpayers are required to contribute a billion a year for the campaign. Should the war in Europe or Asia result in an early and victorious surrender of our enemies, prices will, no doubt, fall precipitously and producers be disgusted with the net returns from their farm activities. All winter crops have started in zero weather under most favorable conditions and the accumulated subsoil moisture in all districts except the Pacific Northwest is most favorable.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS alone are to blame for the overloading of box cars with grain for they started the shouting for heavier loading in hope of increasing the amount of grain transported. Now they are crying their eyes out because some trains have been wrecked by overloaded cars so they are transferring the heavy loads to two cars and assessing the shipper with the cost of the transfer. How fickle.

EXCESSIVE moisture in corn is causing shippers a lot of worry and if central markets had higher temperatures more cars would arrive heating. The grading of new corn in Chicago so far this year, published in this number, is so discouraging, shippers would naturally refuse to take chances on heavy discounts, but the strong demand and high prices is inducing them to forget the discounts and ship as usual.

WHITE CORN continues to command a most attractive premium in various markets and the wonder is why more seed of self pollinated white corn is not offered to corn growers. The premium recently offered for white corn in the corn belt markets has ranged from 15 to 20 cents a bushel. With the increased production resulting from the use of hybrid seed, the planting of white corn should greatly increase the growers' returns from a larger acreage being planted by all growers.

THE NEW CROP insurance law provides for insurance against failure of wheat, cotton and flax crops for 1945, but not in excess of 75 per cent of the recorded yield. The Government made a financial failure of its venture into the crop insurance business several years ago and we doubt that success will reward its efforts now. A satisfactory crop is dependent upon too many elements of uncertainty. The planting of worthless seed and unfavorable weather will help the insured. Farmers will have no incentive to use lime and fertilizer or to cultivate their fields; their aim will be to collect on the policy paid for.

IT IS ANNOUNCED that the CCC has started purchasing corn for the prime purpose of creating a stock pile of fifty million bushels. However, the grain has to remain on the farm until the CCC has need of the stock for distribution. Why this large stock of new corn is not to be purchased in the central markets, and thereby support the market price for all corn growers, is not clear. Grain elevator operators who build and maintain room for storing grain safely are surely just as much entitled to encouragement in providing marketing facilities as anyone else. They may not have as large a voting power but they surely help to support the markets in providing modern facilities for storing and caring for the farmers' crops.

1944 Elevator and Feed Mill Fires

Notwithstanding the increased vigilance of operators of grain elevators and feed mills, the number of fires discovered in these plants during 1944 presented the most alarming figure for years. Think of it! Fires were discovered in 367 plants, 97 elevators and 66 feed mills were reported destroyed. 117 elevators, through the vigilance of employees and fire-fighters, and 87 feed mills were damaged only. At a time when every existing elevator was greatly needed to help market the record crops and fully fifty per cent of the operators of elevators and feed mills were earnestly planning improvements greatly needed to facilitate the handling of all grains more expeditiously and efficiently, the burning of operating plants was most disastrous.

No doubt, many of these fires were due to the inexperience of new help and traceable to the lack of proper care and lubrication of machinery. We do not intentionally overlook the alarming increase in the number of fires credited to the Arch Arsonist, Mr. Cigarette.

Although Illinois has been greatly favored with fewer fires than some other states during the years immediately preceding, 1944 will long be remembered for the 23 fires reported in Illinois during the year. Twelve of these resulted in the destruction of elevators; 11 were extinguished so the elevators were saved for further use. Indiana came next with 9 elevators destroyed and 9 damaged. Nebraska followed closely with 8 destroyed and 5 damaged. Three other states lost only 6 elevators each, namely, Minnesota, North Dakota and Ohio. Minnesota had 17 fires reported and 11 of the properties were saved.

It is indeed unfortunate that while we are at war and the world is in urgent need of saving every kernel of grain for human consumption, that any of the modern facilities should be burned, and it is earnestly hoped that 1945 will deal more kindly with the owners and operators of grain handling facilities and insure more careful reading of the warnings frequently issued by the fire insurance companies in the hope of reducing the fire hazards of grain handling plants.

All owners of elevators and feed mills are directly interested in the reduction of fire hazards and fire losses, because the fire insurance companies must collect premiums from policy holders to pay losses and expenses or retire from the business. Owners of grain handling plants who cooperate with insurance field men in correcting known hazards and thereby preventing fire losses have long been favored with lower rates for fire insurance and most policy holders agree they are fully entitled to the Reward of Vigilance.

1944 Elevator Improvements

Building news reported as made in the U. S. A. during 1944 was small principally because of the scarcity of materials and the difficulty experienced in getting efficient helpers to construct the numerous new plants planned and needed. According to our grain trade news items, 157 new elevators were actually erected and are now handling grain or soon will be.

The state of Washington leads with 18 new elevators. Iowa follows close with 17 new elevators to its credit. Indiana comes next with 14, followed closely by Illinois with 12. Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas each constructed 10 new elevators. The remaining new elevators reported were scattered throughout the land.

Sixty-two country elevators were enlarged and additional storage provided. Illinois led in the extension of country elevators, its nearest competitor being Nebraska with only 7 country elevators enlarged. Iowa and South Dakota came next with 4 enlarged storage facilities. Illinois led principally because of the building of re-enforced concrete storage tanks adjoining 21 of Illinois' country elevators. Feed manufacturers with determination erected 170 new feed mills and improved 69 old plants.

Soy bean processing plants were erected at 45 different points, Iowa leading with 15 and being followed closely by Illinois with 9. Kansas and Minnesota completed 4 each, while Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin completed 3 each.

These improved facilities will be greatly needed in the marketing of the increased production of grains asked for by the government for the current year. The difficulty experienced in obtaining lumber for the construction of cribbed elevators has greatly retarded the making of improvements planned and longed for by hundreds of country elevator operators who have been unable to contract experienced men to help put them together. No doubt, as soon as our fighting forces return from Europe, labor will be more easily obtained, and then the grain belt will experience the greatest building campaign of modern grain handling facilities it has ever known.

The drafting rooms of all the contractors specializing in the designing and building of large cleaning and storage elevators have been crowded with work for months, yet the actual work of construction has been postponed from time to time because of their inability to get materials and labor.

A WELL COOPERED box car does not persist in reballasting the tracks it travels.

THE SHREDDING of corn cobs for poultry house litter as practiced by a Kansas milling company is a promising outlet for this waste.

1944 Elevator Accidents

Every elevator operator having any sympathy with the unfortunate would be deeply depressed by the 87 accidents in grain elevators and feed mills which have been reported in our news columns during the last year. Sad to relate, 14 of these accidents proved fatal. These are classified as follows:

Fatal accidents: Man entered fumigated car 1; spotting cars, fell under wheels 1; fell from scaffolds 3; run thru feed mixer blades 1; suffocated in grain bins 3; line shaft 1; moving belt 2; fall from roof 1; fall from sign he was repairing 1.

Many of the accidents caused the loss of limbs, hands and fingers, and, what is more distressing, most of these accidents could have been prevented had the workmen been familiar with the causes and exercised greater vigilance in avoiding and preventing accidents.

Two children who had been permitted to use the elevator as a playhouse fell into open top bins, one proved fatal. Twenty-five of the accidents were traceable direct to falls. One man was caught in a roller, one in gears, 5 in feed mills, 5 in conveyor belts, 6 in unguarded machinery, 2 in fans, 6 fell from a scaffold. Falling through a trap door through a hole in floor and into open top grain bins are each credited with two accidents.

Sacks irregularly piled fell on 6 men. Four men were injured by falling walls, 3 by slamming of heavy door by the wind. Contact with high voltage wire, explosion of air tank, falling door, falling under wheels while moving car, caught in belts and shafts 6.

Fortunately for these many inexperienced workers around the grain elevators and feed mills, much of the moving machinery today has been safeguarded against their contact and the hazards greatly reduced.

The large number of accidents traceable direct to unexpected falls shows that even the experienced workers are not always surefooted. The use of scored or rough flooring would materially help to reduce the number of these accidents and we sincerely hope that 1945 will witness a reduction in the number and the seriousness of elevator accidents as we know they will be if operating managers devote more time to enlightening their inexperienced helpers to the elevator hazards to be encountered every day.

Every elevator operator is deeply prejudiced against any accident occurring under his supervision. His experience and sympathy are entirely with the sufferer, and, doubtless, he will do everything in his power to fortify his helpers against all of these accidents.

A REAL NEED is a greatly increased acreage of flaxseed. Grain dealers should do all in their power to encourage farmers interested in growing this crop.

O.P.A. Enforcement

Red Wing, Minn.—The Red Wing Milling Co. is charged by the O.P.A. with having sold millfeed at over ceiling prices, and judgment is asked for three times the overcharge of \$5,034.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Union Equity Co-operative Exchange has been ordered by the district court to pay the O.P.A. \$14,765.62 for overcharges on 630,000 bus. of wheat sold above ceiling prices, and with requiring buyers to sell wheat futures below market prices.

Wolcott, Ind.—Corn growers residing here and at Chalmers, Brookston, Reynolds and Akron have recently settled with the O.P.A. for selling corn above the ceiling price. They are Chas. Oberlander, \$342.27; Gust Nelson, \$221.40; Ed Sell, \$468, and Wilbur Stockmeyer, \$104.10.

Clinton, Okla.—The Nelson Grain Co., and partners Frank W. Nelson, R. E. Nelson, Bob Nelson and Marian Nelson, have been enjoined by the federal district court from further violations of the maximum price regulations. They were charged with purchasing alfalfa seed at above ceiling prices.

Grand Junction, Colo.—The Mile High Feed Co., composed of Neil Plaisted, Truman B. Parks and Robert B. Hill, is charged in five complaints with having dealt in grass and alfalfa seed at higher than ceiling prices, and of having failed to keep records. The district court granted a temporary injunction.

Omaha, Neb.—Country shippers in southeastern Nebraska and western Iowa recently have paid fines of \$37,377.56, being the actual overcharge on sales of corn above ceiling prices, according to Thos. J. Keenan, enforcement attorney. Violations were found in 82 out of 141 cases investigated; 45 being dismissed and 13 remaining to be adjusted.

Minneapolis, Minn.—General Mills, Inc., is defendant in a suit brought Jan. 5 by the O.P.A. for treble damages for alleged overcharges on sales of millfeed. The W. J. Jennison Co. is defendant in a similar suit. The sales were made fob mill at the Minneapolis area price on shipments to buyers in the Kansas City price area. The millers charged the Minneapolis ceiling and billed the buyers for the cost of the freight, relying on interpretations made by those who had framed the law. Now the enforcement department does not regard such interpretations as binding on it.

Government Wheat Exposed to Weather at Los Angeles

Shiploads of wheat from Australia were routed to California ports by the Commodity Credit Corporation, and much of the 50,000 tons had to be stored in the open, because adequate storage room could not be obtained on arrival.

One huge pile at Los Angeles is 175 feet in diameter and 75 ft. high at the peak. This 700,000 bus. of wheat is stored on a concrete platform and will be sold for livestock feed.

Priorities

The following priorities regulation was issued Dec. 23, 1944, by the War Production Board, following the statement on manpower ceilings issued at the White House by Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion James Byrnes:

(a) PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATIONS may be withdrawn or modified if WMC regulations are not complied with: Any priorities or allocations granted by or under the authority of the WPB may be withdrawn or modified at any time when the WPB makes a finding that materials or facilities are not being used most effectively for the prosecution of the war as a result of a failure to comply with an employment ceiling or hiring regulation of the War Manpower Commission.

(b) PROCEDURE: Priorities or allocations will be withdrawn or modified under this regulation only after the WMC has certified to the WPB that an employer has refused to comply with an employment ceiling or hiring regulation within a reasonable time after he has been notified of his failure to do so. If, in the opinion of the WPB, there is reason to believe that materials or facilities are not being used most effectively for the prosecution of the war as a result of the failure to comply, it will institute proceedings before one of its Compliance Commissioners to determine whether there is proof of this, and will give the employer appropriate notice and opportunity for a hearing.

(c) WHAT PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATIONS ARE COVERED: This regulation applies to all kinds of priorities and allocations which are granted either before or after this regulation is issued, including preference ratings, allotment numbers or symbols, and directions, authorizations, or grants of appeals to deliver or receive material or to manufacture products or to use facilities.

The drought in Australia has been termed a national disaster by the Minister of Agriculture. The wheat crop of Victoria is a complete failure, while those of New South Wales and South Australia are very poor.

Soybean Inspections Drop Sharply

Inspection of receipts of soybeans dropped sharply in November to a total of 17,111 cars compared with 32,163 cars in October and with 19,547 cars in November 1943, according to inspectors' reports to the Grain Products Branch of the War Food Administration. November inspections brought the total for the first two months of the season to 49,274 cars compared with 52,819 cars for the same months of 1943.

The quality of soybeans inspected in November continued good, with 85 per cent grading No. 2 or better compared with 87 per cent in October and with 79 per cent in November 1943.

Inspections of soybeans in November included the equivalent of 163 cars inspected as cargo lots, and truck receipts equivalent to about 117 cars.

Soybeans: Inspected Receipts, November 1944, in carlots.

Class	No. 1	No. 2	Grade No. 3	No. 4	Sample	Total Nov., 1944	Oct.-1 Total Nov. 30, 1944
Yellow	8,551	5,920	1,601	554	258	16,884	48,875
Green	1	7	4	..	..	12	32
Brown	7	3	3	1	..	14	17
Black	9	4	8	3	..	24	35
Mixed	34	83	48	9	3	177	315
Total cars	8,602	6,017	1,664	567	261	17,111	
Percentages	50	35	10	3	2	100	
October-November Cars	26,589	16,006	5,152	1,109	418		49,274
1944 Percentages	54	33	10	2	1		100

¹Cargo and truck receipts converted to carlots on basis of 1,650 bushels equal 1 carlot.

Conversion to Co-operative Upset by Supreme Court

The trial of the suit by minority stockholders to prevent conversion of the Farmers Elevator Co. of Eustis, Neb., without recognition of their claims, into a co-operative, which was reported on this page in Dec. 27 number, has been decided by the Supreme Court of Nebraska, holding that a majority of corporation stockholders cannot, by amending articles of by-laws of the corporation, deprive the minority, without their consent, of their contractual rights to dividends—provided under articles and by-laws in effect when their stock was purchased.

The plaintiff sought to prevent a board of directors from paying out profits to stockholders on the basis of the amount of business each had done with the company rather than as dividends on the stock of the corporation.

Co-op Ass'n Not Required to Pay Income Tax on Patronage Dividends

United Cooperatives, Inc., was incorporated under the Indiana General Corporation Act. By its by-laws its patrons were entitled to a distribution in proportion to the patronage furnished by them of all the net income of the corporation remaining after payments to a reserve for depreciation, in such amount as the directors may determine but not less than 5 per cent of the cost of its property. After the payments of such dividends on the common stock but not in excess of 8 per cent of the par value of the stock.

The original name was "Farm Bureau Oil Co." Originally it was incorporated by Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Lansing, Mich.; Indiana Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n, Indianapolis, and Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n, Columbus, O.

The income tax returns for 1937, 1938 and 1939 claimed deductions for patronage dividends of \$122,461.29, \$90,622.30 and \$154,921.28. These deductions were disallowed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The patrons to whom the patronage dividends went numbered 15 in 1937, 17 in 1938 and 20 in 1939. These were not individual farmers, but other ass'ns such as the Farmer Union Jobbing Ass'n, Dunlop Tire & Rubber Co., Pacific Supply Co-operative. During 1938 the Corporation handled 1,419,154 gallons of oil and grease and 24,319,049 pounds of steel and wire.

Judge Kern of the United States Tax Court said, "The ultimate question here is whether certain patronage dividends constitute a part of the gross income of the petitioner, or are, in reality, not the property of the petitioner, but of its several patrons.

"If the money later distributed to patrons is received by the Corporation without a legal obligation existing at the time of its receipt to later distribute it, it must be considered as the gross income of the Corporation and taxable as such. After a careful consideration of petitioner's charter and by laws we conclude that petitioner's patrons were entitled as of right to a distribution of net income as defined by Article VI of its by laws as so called patronage dividends without further corporate action on petitioner's part. These rights existed in non-members as well as members."

The court held that the patronage dividends in excess of 8 per cent of petitioner's common stock outstanding were properly excluded from the taxable income of petitioner. *Docket No. 112767, 4 T. C.—No. 12. Promulgated Sept. 29, 1944.*

Fordey, S. D.—Apprentice Seaman Jeanne M. Luken, daughter of B. J. Luken, operator of the J. J. Mullaney Co. elevator here, was a guest on Vox Pop, radio program, recently.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Drying Capacity Reduced by Lack of Help

Grain & Feed Journals: Grain business is good, we are running our drier to its full capacity day by day, that is as near as we can with the kind of help we have. Haven't been able to put on a night crew this winter and it is too bad we haven't because there is plenty of corn to dry, but at that we are a good deal better off than the people in Buffalo. It is our understanding they haven't started one of their driers on account of the labor situation. Buying some nice corn in Iowa; although it contains a good deal of moisture it dries out, makes beautiful 2 yellow corn. Had two cars in this morning with about 23 per cent moisture, but had less than 2 per cent damage. Of course, damage will show up more when it is dried, but not enough to keep it out of No. 2.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres., Winchester, Ind.

Seeking Uniformity in Moisture Tests

Grain & Feed Journals: The excessive moisture in the corn crop this year presents a problem to country elevators in their attempt to determine the moisture content of corn that is very serious.

Members of the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n have been well aware of the wide discrepancy between moisture tests in the country and the official moisture tests upon arrival in the terminal market. No explanation can be offered at the moment for this wide discrepancy that appears satisfactory but there is obviously a wide variation between tests made on the various electric machines. No doubt some of the trouble can be explained by careless determinations and lack of proper attention to the temperature of the corn before the official moisture determination is made.

All are aware of the fact that the Tag Heppinstall electric moisture tester is the official equipment for determining moisture on corn in the Minneapolis market at the present time. It has been suggested that on high moisture corn the Brown Duvel machine be reinstated and made official.

Due to the extreme seriousness of the problem the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n have arranged a meeting with State and Federal grain inspectors in an attempt to provide uniformity in moisture tests and to remove a share of the hazard presently involved in handling this year's crop of high moisture corn.

The Commission Merchants earnestly solicit your suggestions and the results of your experience in handling high moisture corn and we sincerely hope that as a result of the combined efforts of the Commission Merchants and country shippers that some improvement may result.—The Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Aroma Rises High

All fertilizer prices now have ceilings,
Which soothes us back-yard farmers ever more,

But OPA can't soothe our finer feelings—
The smell is to high heaven, as before.

—F. K. H.

The Last Day for future trading in December delivery was Dec. 21, under the Commodity Exchange Act.

All Indiana Dealers Will Go to the Hoosier Conference

If we have favorable weather and highway conditions at the time of the annual meeting of the Indiana Grain & Feed Ass'n on Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 22nd and 23rd, there is every evidence that we will have a large crowd. The registration at our 1944 meeting was 701. Our program is not quite complete because we still await final acceptance by one or two of our speakers.

We will have an address on the subject, "National and State Legislation Trends" by Mr. John B. Barnett, Assistant Research Director, Indiana Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis.

Some one from Purdue University will explain the "Training Course For Elevator Men," which though we were unable to hold this month, will be provided later.

The "Outlook For Farming in the Post War Reconstruction Period" will be the address given by Mr. E. C. Young, Dean of the Graduate School, Purdue University at Lafayette.

We are expecting Ray Bowden, Exec. Vice President of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, to be present and give us the latest information out of Washington that will affect our grain and feed industry.

Mr. W. B. Krueck, District Sales Manager,



E. R. Jessen, President Elect Kansas City Board of Trade

Allied Mills, Inc., Fort Wayne, will address our group on the subject, "What About Tomorrow?" This will deal with the future plans of the feed dealers in looking ahead for changes to follow after the war.

The speaker at the banquet on Monday night will be Mr. Louis H. Dirks, Dean of Men, DePauw University at Greencastle, Ind. His subject will be, "Horse Sense."

The high class of entertainment furnished for the banquet by the Indianapolis grain, feed and allied interests for so many years, will again be provided by them for the delegates and their wives.

On Tuesday morning, we will have a Ceiling Price Panel Discussion at which OPA "experts" will try to answer questions, from the floor.

The report of the Resolutions Committee and the election of officers will conclude the program at noon.

The Ass'n extends a cordial invitation to all grain, feed and milling interests in Indiana and nearby States, to attend our 44th annual convention in Indianapolis at the Columbia Club on Jan. 22 and 23.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Brushless electric motors to drive the blowers used to remove the dust from motors are suggested by Geo. H. Steel, safety director of the Ralston Purina Co. In his opinion the act of blowing out motors is a very dusty operation and a spark right then might be disastrous.

\$30,000,000 to Increase Flax Production

The President signed the Crop Insurance Bill (H. R. 4911) on Dec. 23. An amendment to this bill appropriates \$30,000,000 to the War Food Administrator for making payments to producers to encourage an increased production of flax for the crop year 1945. The next step will be for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to announce its plan to set up the incentive payments. It is understood that this report will appear on Jan. 15. We believe that every effort will be made by the Government to see that the goal of 5,000,000 acres is planted to flaxseed in 1945. This work will be supplemented by publicity arranged through the Flax Development Committee of the Flax Institute as well as by the Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n, the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n, the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n and other organizations interested in the flax crop.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

New President of Kansas City Board of Trade

It has long been the established practice of progressive commercial organizations to select for leaders men who through long study of the aims and purposes of the organization have won the confidence and esteem of the members.

The Kansas City Board of Trade insures this steady development of candidates for its leadership by selecting a member who has won the respect and high regard of a majority of its members for Vice President and then automatically advancing him annually to the First Vice Presidency and later to the Presidency, well fortified with full knowledge of what has been done and how to do it.

In electing E. R. Jessen to its Presidency last week the Kansas City Board of Trade has selected a man whose entire business career has been devoted to the grain business and who for the last twenty years has been associated with the Uhlmann Grain Co. He joined the Kansas City Board of Trade in 1926 and has served this enterprising association as Director for several terms. Two years ago he was elected Vice President, and since then has been advanced to the Presidency with the best wishes and earnest support of the membership.

A Modern Feed Mill at Nappanee, Ind.

The Nappanee Milling Co. is now operating its new feed mill built last year at Nappanee, Elkhart County, Ind. The owners of this plant have been located in Nappanee many years.

Harold Coppes, president and general manager of the Nappanee Milling Co., has operated a flour mill here for a long period.

This company started the manufacture of feeds under its own brands a few years ago and the business grew to such proportion that it was obliged to expand its facilities.

The George Lamb Mfg. Co. discontinued the manufacture of furniture, and the Nappanee Milling Co. purchased its property, and made arrangements for the T. E. Ibberson Co. to build a feed mill at this particular location which is about five blocks from the old mill building. The picture we publish herewith shows what they have. The two-story brick building in the foreground contains the offices of the milling company and a portion was set aside for warehouse purposes.

Adjacent to the building is the boiler and power rooms. Here electricity is generated and delivered to a board that operates the new feed mill. Provisions were also made for using the local electric line company's power should it be needed.

The building at the rear of the office as shown in engraving is a three-story building where feeds are stored as they are received from cars on track and as they are manufactured at the new feed plant in the rear.

The T. E. Ibberson Co. designed a unique type of mill here. It contains thirty some bins for processing of feeds and a number of legs to serve to and from the various machines. In the driveway a 30-ton receiving scale fitted with a dump serves this building. Trucks are handled mechanically and provisions are made for handling small grain and ear corn over this scale. Directly over this driveway in an enclosed building are cob houses and dust houses as well as ground feed bins to be delivered in bulk back to the customer, if desired. Shelled corn and other products may be delivered back to the customer in this driveway. A Sidney corn reel, corn drag and sheller were provided and located in the building so as to serve bins by gravity.

All of power is furnished from the owner's power unit, as well as from the city high line, and each machine has an individual motor along with special designed drives. A special electrical fixture panel was provided and the latest type electrical equipment was placed thereon. An Ibberson type bin alarm serves the bins.

A Jacobson 75 h.p. hammer mill with drag

feeders was provided, said feeders to handle ear corn or small grain. This mill is located in the building so that service bins from stock lead direct to the feeder on the mill.

A Strong Scott 1½-ton mixer and a Sidney 2-ton mixer at present are being used for the manufacture of these feeds, along with a mixer that is being used for the manufacture of minerals.

Oils of various kinds are served to these mixers by air and the feed from these mixers as it is manufactured is delivered to bins which are located on the second and third floor where the feed is stored ready for loading into trucks and cars on the side and end of this three-story building, the loading being done by gravity.

A corn cutter and grader is located in the building with special service bins for use in connection with scratch feeds which are manufactured here.

Provisions were made at the time the building was erected for the installation of a molasses unit, but it was not installed at that time. However, all arrangements have been made for the largest size molasses feed mixer with all of its equipment.

The buildings are of brick construction, and this new feed mill structure that was built alongside of the mill was covered with asbestos tile to match the color of the other buildings. An electric elevator gives service from the basement to the top floors of this mill building. All of the valve fittings and special bulk bin fittings, drives, etc., were designed by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

An unique arrangement here in handling concentrates, such as alfalfa meal, calcium and products which create dust around the plant, are being taken care of by a special ventilating system as designed by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

In the center of Nappanee a special retail feed plant was arranged for at the time this mill was built so that local trade could be handled. A sheller, grinder and mixer are being used at this plant, and the owners are always glad to show visitors through their new mill.

Mr. Darwin Cox and Mr. Russell Bailey are associated with Mr. Harold Coppes in the operation of this plant, and Mr. Harold Geyer is the milling engineer in charge of operations at the mill. Nappanee is located on the main line of the B. & O. R. R. about one hundred miles east of Chicago. The T. E. Ibberson Co. designed and built the new buildings and installed the equipment mentioned.

Eire seeded 641,000 acres to wheat this year, according to an official report, compared with 509,200 acres a year ago.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Jan. 15. Farm Seed Division of American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 15, 16. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jan. 18, 19, 20. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa at the Hotel Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia.

Jan. 22, 23. Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Inc., Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 23, 24, 25. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Metropole Hotel, Fargo, N. D.

Jan. 24. Colorado Grain, Milling & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Shirley Savoy Hotel, Denver, Colo.

Jan. 24, 25. Oklahoma Seedsmen's Ass'n, Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Feb. 6, 7. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 22, 23. Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Secor Hotel, Toledo, O.

March 31. Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

May 15, 16.—Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

June 4, 5. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 18, 19, 20. American Seed Trade Association, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

The American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists announces that it will award the Osborne Medal for distinguished contributions to cereal chemistry and related sciences to Dr. John Clark Baker. Dr. Baker's scientific contributions have covered a wide field of interest. The National Ass'n of Manufacturers in 1940 gave Dr. Baker the Modern Pioneer Award for achievement in science and invention.

Unless imports increase, the caloric value per capita of the food supplies available during 1944-45 in continental Europe (excluding Russia) will be somewhat smaller than last year and little more than 85 per cent of the pre-war average, according to a report on the food situation in Europe by the U. S. Department of Agriculture Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.



New Home of the Nappanee Milling Co., at Nappanee, Ind.

Corn Order Terminated

Due to a more abundant corn supply, the War Food Administration has announced the termination of War Food Order 96 which required operators of grain elevators in five Corn Belt States to set aside 60 percent of the corn received by them.

Reasons given by WFA officials for their decision that it is no longer necessary for the Government to continue assisting essential corn processors to obtain corn are: (1) This year's record corn crop of 3,228,000,000 bus. and (2) a reduction in livestock, which reduces considerably corn requirements for feed.

The operators affected are located in 124 counties of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota and Nebraska.

WFO 96 has been under suspension since April 25, 1944. That suspension was followed on the same date by issuance of WFO 98. The latter, which increased corn set-aside requirements, expired on June 24, 1944.

Corn has not been under a food order since Oct. 22, 1944, on which date WFO 103, which applied to distribution of corn obtained under both previous orders, was terminated.

Under the order the CCC and predecessors who were designated as authorized purchasers could buy the set-aside corn. In the event it was not purchased within 24 hours after having been offered, it could then be sold through commercial channels.

The revocation is effective as of Dec. 30, 1944, and brings to a total of 68 the number of War Food Orders terminated.

Status of the European Corn Borer

A survey has been completed by the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and various State agencies to determine the relative fall abundance of the European corn borer in 400 counties within 22 North Central and Northeastern States. In addition limited scouting for first records of the borer in previously uninfested territory was carried out by the same agencies in a number of States.

The European corn borer was found in 1944 for the first time in Kansas, Nebraska, and Tennessee, and also in a considerable number of counties outside the border of territory previously known to be infested in 10 other States. In Iowa, first records of the borer were obtained in 31 additional counties, extending the known infestation to the western border of the State and into all but 11 counties. The next greatest spread was found in southeastern Minnesota where the borer was recorded for the first time in 16 counties. New discoveries of the insect in 1944 were also reported for the following numbers of counties in the designated States: Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 5; Missouri, 7; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 3; Virginia, 5, and Wisconsin, 6.

The average level of European corn borer abundance for 313 comparable counties surveyed decreased from 149 borers per 100 plants in the fall of 1943 to 81 in the fall of 1944, and was 73 borers per 100 plants for all 400 counties surveyed in 1944. However, the decrease from 1943 to 1944 was not prevalent over the entire infested area. In the eastern part of the Corn Belt (Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan) and in most other States eastward to the Atlantic Coast, populations of the insect were essentially lower in 1944 than in 1943. But farther west in the Corn Belt, especially in Illinois and Iowa, the borer was much more abundant in 1944 than in 1943. The 1944 increase also extended into parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Missouri.

In general, moisture conditions for corn production in 1944 were more favorable in the western part of the Corn Belt than in the eastern portion or in the States eastward to the Atlantic Coast. The area of increase in corn borer abundance in 1944 over that of 1943 coincided to a considerable extent with that portion

of the entire area having the better seasonal conditions for corn growth in 1944. Decreases in corn borer abundance from 1943 to 1944 were broadly related to drought or near-drought conditions occurring in 1944 at critical periods in the seasonal development of the borer and its chief host plant—corn.

Markups on Oats and Barley—Correction

The fraction $2\frac{1}{2}$ was erroneously given by the O. P. A. as $2\frac{1}{4}$ in a release and published on page 345. The correct statement is as follows:

1. Question: Under Section 10(a)(3) of Supp. 2-Oats, which provides that the "Maximum Price shall be as computed in subparagraph (1) plus 2 cents per bushel if delivered to a feeder" is the merchandiser entitled to the 1 cent markup provided in paragraph (1) plus the 2 cent markup provided in subparagraph (3)?

Answer: Yes.

2. Question: Same question except that refers to Section 10 of Supp. 3-Barley, and markup in Section 10(a)(1) is $1\frac{1}{4}$ cent and in 10(a)(3) is $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Answer: Same answer as to question 1.—Wm. R. Roalfe, chief counsel, Grains and Fertilizers Section of O. P. A.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

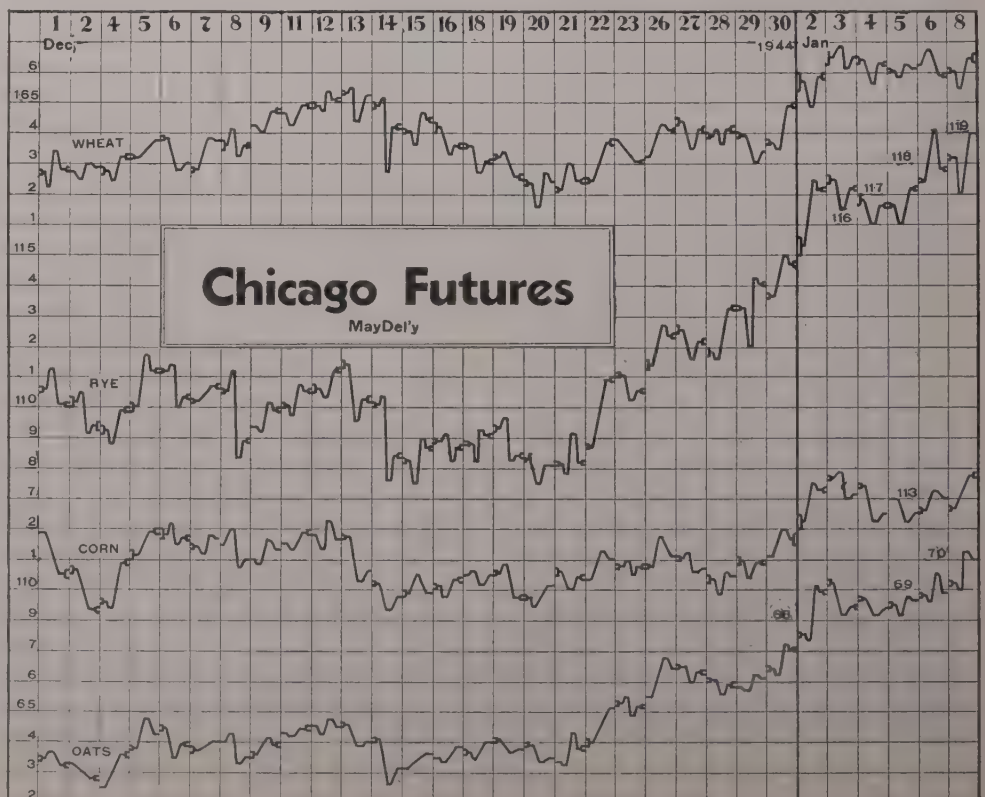
As reported by the Compliance branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Corn
May 6.....	27,428	1,474	16,037	42,267	....
June 3.....	36,327	1,402	16,210	39,370	....
July 1.....	48,561	1,374	20,543	39,196	....
Aug. 5.....	48,559	1,789	25,365	39,820	....
Sept. 2.....	52,634	2,620	28,713	38,583	....
Sept. 9.....	50,661	3,266	27,494	39,014	....
Sept. 16.....	51,751	3,468	26,823	40,954	3,346
Sept. 23.....	48,604	3,410	25,190	40,421	5,572
Sept. 30.....	49,418	3,059	23,598	37,308	8,132
Oct. 7.....	47,188	3,178	23,489	39,355	9,467
Oct. 14.....	47,776	3,205	23,860	41,110	10,911
Oct. 21.....	48,229	3,212	24,328	41,461	11,749
Oct. 28.....	48,614	3,235	23,809	42,950	12,029
Nov. 4.....	49,258	3,268	25,151	43,557	13,204
Nov. 10.....	49,435	3,301	24,918	43,967	14,307
Nov. 18.....	48,228	3,085	24,251	45,770	15,287
Nov. 25.....	47,718	2,930	24,065	45,261	16,716
Dec. 2.....	46,901	2,652	23,139	43,883	17,903
Dec. 9.....	47,053	2,566	22,958	43,648	21,227
Dec. 16.....	47,213	2,298	22,648	44,926	21,109
Dec. 23.....	46,515	1,442	20,218	43,000	20,764

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley in cents per bushel and for grain sorghums per cwt. for May delivery have been as follows:

	Option High	Option Low	Dec. 27	Dec. 28	Dec. 29	Dec. 30	Jan. 2	Jan. 3	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Jan. 9
Chicago	166 1/4	144	164	164	163 3/4	164 1/4	165 1/4	166 1/4	166 1/4	166 1/4	166 1/4	165 3/4	165 3/4	165 1/4
Minneapolis	160	139	156 1/4	156 1/4	156 1/4	157 1/4	158 1/4	159 1/4	158 1/4	158 1/4	158 1/4	158 1/4	158 1/4	156 1/4
Kansas City	157 1/4	137	155 1/4	155 1/4	155 1/4	156 1/4	157 1/4	157 1/4	157 1/4	157 1/4	157 1/4	157 1/4	157 1/4	156 1/4
Duluth, durum	162	151	159 1/4	159 1/4	159 1/4	160	160 1/4	162	162	162	162	162	162	162
Milwaukee	166 1/4	144	164 1/4	164	163 3/4	165	166	166 1/4	166 1/4	166 1/4	166 1/4	165 3/4	165 3/4	...
Chicago	114	105	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4	111 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4	112 1/4	112 1/4	113	113 1/4	113 1/4	113
Kansas City	112 1/4	100	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	106 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4	107 1/4	107	108	109 1/4	109 1/4	108 1/4
Chicago	120 1/4	94	112 1/4	113 1/4	114	114 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4	116 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4	118 1/4	118 1/4	117 1/4
Minneapolis	117 1/4	92	115 1/4	112	112 3/4	114	116 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4	115 1/4
Winnipeg	121 1/4	89	113 1/4	114	114 1/4	114 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4	117 1/4	118 1/4	120 1/4	119 1/4	119 1/4
Chicago	73 1/4	54	66 1/4	65 1/4	66 1/4	67	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4	70	69 1/4
Chicago	118 1/4	87 1/2	109	109 1/2	110	112	117	117	116	115 1/4	116 1/4	118 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4
Kansas City	195	167 1/4	184	183	185 1/2	188	191	192	191 1/4	192 1/4	193	195	194	194



Farm and Science Clinic at Emporia

Four featured speakers will appear on the second annual Farm, Industry and Science Clinic which will meet in Emporia, Kan., Feb. 9 to 12. James F. Price, president of Emporia State Teachers College and co-chairman of the clinic, has announced.

The featured speakers are Victor H. Schoffelmayer, science editor of the Dallas Morning News, who talks at the Friday luncheon on "Chemurgy and the New Agriculture." At the dinner meeting that evening Lou Holland, president of the Holland Engraving Co., Kansas City, Mo., and former chairman of the Small War Plants Corporation, will speak on "Small Business Problems and the Program of the Committee for Economic Development." Mr. Holland, at the present time, is one of the directors of the Committee for Economic Development. At the same meeting Dr. Harold Vagtberg, president of the newly organized Midwest Research Institute at Kansas City and former director of the Armour Research Foundation, will speak on "Observations on the Industrial Opportunities in the Midwest Region." The final key address will be given Saturday noon by Dr. J. W. Burch, Director of Extension, University of Missouri, who speaks on "Livestock in a Balanced Farm Program."

This year's clinic falls into three divisions. Friday morning discussions will center about research developments in Kansas. Dr. Ray Brewster and Dr. John Frye will report on the projects under way at the University of

Kansas; L. C. Heckert, director, Jayhawk Ordnance Plant, will speak on projects being undertaken at the plant; and Dr. William J. Jardine, president of Wichita University and former secretary of agriculture, will speak on the plans and objectives of the new Wichita Research Institute.

Protein in Wheat at Kansas City

Average protein of 1,730 cars of wheat tested during December by the Kansas City office of Kansas grain inspection department was 11.74 per cent and 677 cars tested by Missouri was 12.13 per cent. The total of 2,407 cars tested by both departments averaged 11.85 per cent protein, compared with 13.46 per cent on 3,732 cars in December, 1943.

For the crop year to date—July through December—the Kansas department reports an average of 11.40 per cent on 25,841 cars tested, against 13.15 per cent on 19,726 cars in the same months a year earlier, while the Missouri department averaged 11.79 per cent on 12,800 cars in the six months of the crop, compared with 12.91 per cent on 16,799 cars a year ago. A market average of 11.53 per cent is shown on the total inspections at Kansas City so far for the crop year of 38,641 cars, compared with 13.04 per cent on 36,525 cars in the corresponding six months of the previous crop year.—Grain Market Review.

Argentina is harvesting the smallest acreage of flaxseed in more than 20 years, only 4,700,000 acres.

P. E. Goodrich Retires from Management of Goodrich Brothers

One of Indiana's oldest grain, feed and field seed dealers has a new manager in the person of Ralph Kail, who succeeds Percy E. Goodrich as manager of Goodrich Brothers Co., which has always made its headquarters at Winchester, Ind., one of the strong firms of the state and always a staunch supporter of the trade associations.

Raised on a farm, the Goodrich brothers started as hay merchants and Percy Goodrich served the National Hay Ass'n as president and secretary for a number of years. In 1908 Mr. Goodrich served the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n as president, and in 1918 and 1920 served the Grain Dealers National Ass'n as president.

While Mr. Goodrich has resigned from the active management of the company and appointed Mr. Kail as general manager, he will continue as president and chairman of the board of directors. After nearly half a century as an active director of his company's activities, it will be a difficult matter for Mr. Goodrich to relinquish all his connections with the business.

Claud C. Barnes, executive vice-president of the company, has been with the Goodrich Brothers Co. thirty-seven years. Mr. Leonard Isbister is manager of the grain department and buyer of track grain. Mr. M. E. Snapp is treasurer. All will continue with the company in its operation of the large transfer elevator at Winchester and large farm supply business, also its business of wholesale feed and field seeds. The construction of a new feed mill and the expansion of the distribution of its special brands of feeds have been carefully formulated.

Mr. Ralph Kail, who will succeed P. E. Goodrich as manager of Goodrich Brothers Co., brings to the organization a wide experience in all of the phases of the feed industry, having previously been associated with the McMillen Feed Mills of Fort Wayne, Ind., as general plant manager. The many friends of the company, Mr. Goodrich and the new manager will wish them continued success in the operation of its twenty-three grain elevators, feed stores and coal yards.

C. C. C. Wheat Loans

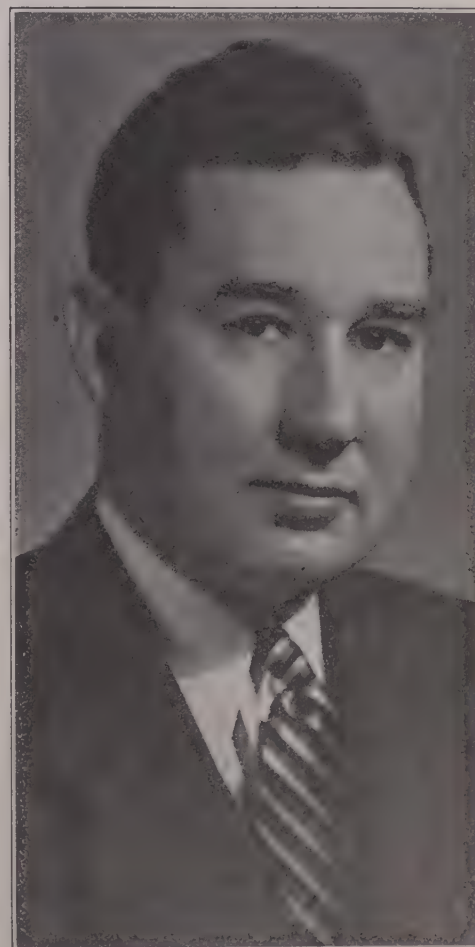
Through Dec. 23, 1944, 126,839 loans had been completed on 166,552,437 bus. of 1944 wheat in the amount of \$229,312,470.88. The average amount advanced was \$1.377 per bushel which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. On the same date last year 119,574 loans had been completed on 126,203,914 bushels. Loans by States follow:

States of Origin	No. of Loans	Farm Stored (bushels)	Warehouse Stored (bushels)	Amount Advanced
Calif.	176	578,212	225,620	\$ 1,209,799.11
Colo.	1,092	413,622	1,530,431	2,722,373.36
Dela.	610	10,215	318,607	533,980.17
Idaho	3,785	1,881,350	5,555,706	9,565,579.03
Ill.	159	16,595	78,977	142,117.10
Ind.	216	30,034	44,906	109,595.83
Iowa	107	119,078	27,246	204,288.47
Kan.	21,663	5,688,437	20,858,306	37,738,008.87
Ky.	387	...	310,298	470,980.82
Md.	2,816	28,576	1,473,097	2,432,943.06
Mich.	1,329	272,014	249,311	751,063.87
Minn.	5,376	754,698	2,090,648	3,984,544.26
Mo.	809	9,670	443,419	660,339.90
Mont.	6,956	5,341,093	6,724,860	15,272,342.40
Nebr.	3,020	1,216,439	1,835,713	4,263,857.67
N. J.	128	...	37,130	60,886.72
N. M.	295	134,143	386,185	771,149.04
N. Y.	464	34,934	170,972	337,558.71
N. C.	8	3,381	...	5,331.06
N. Dak.	29,633	10,631,538	16,445,385	36,685,972.36
Ohio	1,337	116,898	562,516	1,029,112.58
Okla.	14,764	1,776,905	14,691,623	22,986,097.61
Ore.	3,034	1,888,532	8,570,041	11,179,669.72
Penn.	1,199	31,575	380,161	652,163.48
S. Dak.	7,497	1,969,046	3,391,776	7,370,243.07
Tenn.	366	...	177,755	262,352.28
Tex.	12,580	2,683,677	22,098,110	36,054,305.51
Utah	376	741,641	351,256	1,413,891.89
Va.	357	40,793	95,132	215,231.78
Wash.	6,005	2,371,119	18,297,114	26,748,752.57
W. Va.	7	4,195	...	6,451.08
Wyo.	285	226,280	112,386	468,484.47
Total	126,839	39,014,690	127,537,747	\$229,312,470.88

Russia is reported to have sown more winter wheat and rye in 1944, than in 1943, by 12,000,000 acres.



P. E. Goodrich Resigns as Gen'l Mgr. Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester, Ind.



Ralph Kail, Gen'l Mgr. Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester, Ind.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

The Dalles, Ore.—Some Wasco County farmers, realizing that the job will be too big for them next spring, are still seeding winter wheat.—F. K. H.

Emporia, Kan.—Lyon County has one of the largest fall-sown wheat acreages in Eastern Kansas, 26,600 acres, or 3800 acres more than the 1943 fall sown area. Condition of growing wheat is 92 per cent of normal.—G. M. H.

Evansville, Ind.—Snow fell in many places in southern Indiana, southern Illinois and western and northern Kentucky during the first week in January. The coldest weather of the season prevailed, but it is not believed the cold injured the growing wheat.—W. B. C.

Seward, Neb., Dec. 12.—There were no soybeans raised thru this territory this year. Corn is of very good quality, but has a high moisture content, average about 20 per cent. The yield is very good, running on an average of from 45 to 50 bu.—Engler Mill & Elevator.

Boise, Ida.—Idaho's winter wheat crop next year is forecast at 16,654,000 bus., about 6 per cent smaller than in 1944. Acreage planted is estimated at 757,000 acres, 13 per cent greater than for 1944, however, the spotted condition of the crop indicates a smaller yield per acre.—F. K. H.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6.—Imperial Valley crop conditions are reported as good with seeding largely completed in spite of some delay as the result of the November rains. Flax acreage in the Imperial Valley is estimated by the trade around 60,000. —Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

Helena, Mont.—Montana's 1945 winter wheat plantings of 1,521,000 acres are five per cent larger than the 1944 estimate of 1,449,000 acres. Higher yields per acre for winter wheat than for spring wheat has resulted in a material increase in acreage for the former, especially in the north central counties.—F. K. H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—One-fourth of the huge maize crop in Reno County is still standing in the fields waiting to be harvested. Farmers have been busy getting the crop in but weather and mud have been making the work difficult. So far no harm has been done to the crop standing in the weather, reports said.—G. M. H.

Seattle, Wash.—Precipitation during December, ordinarily the year's wettest month, amounted to only .82 inch. While some sections fared better, drought conditions prevailed thru-out most of the state. Wheat areas particularly have been hit by the protracted dry spell, with many fields failing to germinate, while others were left unplanted, because of unfavorable soil conditions.—F. K. H.

Emporia, Kan.—Lyon County farmers are salvaging corn, feed, and grain sorghums from lowland fields which were inundated by floods two weeks ago. Damage to corn and sorghums alone is estimated to be \$250,000 in Lyon County, according to County Agent Minor Stallard after a survey. Corn husking has resumed and will continue if the ground remains frozen. Corn that stood up well in the flooded fields is in fair condition.—G. M. H.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 28.—The United States winter wheat crop for 1945 is certainly off to a flying start. Practically the whole crop germinated in good season, and excellent stands are reported generally with moisture conditions good to excellent. Only in scattered local areas, and in the Pacific Northwest are conditions unsatisfactory. Dry soil conditions in the Oregon-Washington-Idaho section delayed seeding operations and resulted in many uneven stands.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, editor.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Oklahoma state department of agriculture estimated condition of winter wheat on Jan. 1 at 88 per cent of normal, compared with 91 per cent Dec. 1, 1944, and a 10-year January average of 68 per cent. Expected acreage to be harvested this year is 5,570,420 acres, or an increase of 7 per cent over last year. Based upon 16-year average condition and yield, production in 1945 is expected to be

55,704,000 bus. This compares with 80,797,000 bus. harvested in 1944 and the 10-year average of 46,600,000 bus.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Jan. 1.—General conditions are far better than they were a year ago. Favorable soil moisture conditions all along, from the time the seed bed was prepared and on thru the sowing and early growing season, gave the crop a good start. Supported by a good root system, growth has been heavy and pasture is available for an unusually large number of cattle and sheep. Such is the overall picture as the new crop enters the dormant stage of winter.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., Dept. of Public Relations.

Dodge City, Kan., Jan. 4.—Winter in Kansas so far has been what one might call an old-fashioned winter, considerable rain, snow and cold. Wheat has gone into dormancy in ideal conditions. Livestock men are having difficulty in finding suitable wheat pasture, but there is an abundance of dry feed and feed grains. Another bumper wheat crop for 1945 is in prospect. The bad weather has delayed the harvesting of corn and grain sorghums. There is still a sizeable acreage of grain sorghums standing in the fields. A great deal of thrashed grain still on the ground as well as quantities under roof yet to be moved to market.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Higginsville, Mo.—Missouri is the banner lespe-deza state of the U. S. A., producing, this year 40 per cent of all the lespe-deza produced in the U. S. A. Total yield of the U. S. A., 266 million pounds from an indicated acreage of 1,276,000 acres. Missouri's yield, 104 million pounds from an indicated acreage of 522,000 acres. Figuring the acreage at \$3.50 per acre, which the A. A. A. is going to pay for harvesting lespe-deza seed, gives the producer of les-

pedeza seed a good sum of money for making an effort to harvest this crop of seed. The 90 per cent increase in the yield of lespe-deza this year over 1943 has caused the price of lespe-deza to decline and many producers are holding seed in storage.—A. H. Meinershagen.

Production of Beans

Altho Michigan's 1944 dry bean crop of 4,158,000 bags of 100 lbs. each was nearly a million bags or about 1,200 cars less than that of the previous year and the smallest since 1937, the crop was larger than in any other state. Michigan produced about 26 per cent of the nation's bean crop of 16,128,000 bags, and California produced about 24 per cent.

The leading commercial class of beans in the United States is pea and medium white, which totaled 4,228,000 bags, or about one quarter of the nation's total crop. Michigan's production of 3,928,000 bags of pea and medium white beans was 93 per cent of the national total for this class.

From a national standpoint, the production of pinto beans ranked second to pea beans, with a production of 3,597,000 bags. Colorado is the leading state for this class and produced an estimated 2,005,000 bags or about 56 per cent of the nation's crop of pintos. Great Northerns ranked third in production, with 2,696,000 bags, with Idaho, the leading state, producing 1,061,000 bags. The production of lima beans is confined to California where 1,191,000 bags of standard limas and 1,012,000 bags of baby limas were produced during the past season.—U. S. D. A.

1944 Grain Production in Leading States

Washington, D. C.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following report on the acreage and production of grain in leading states:

State	Acreage		Yield		Average		Production	
	1944	1944	1944	1943-42	1943	1944	1944	1944
	Thous	Bus			Thousand Bus			
ALL WHEAT								
Pa.	923	22.0	18,589	13,435	20,288			
Ohio	2,035	23.0	42,003	26,449	46,805			
Ind.	1,325	20.0	28,154	15,274	26,488			
Ill.	1,263	19.5	34,580	17,006	24,632			
Mich.	960	24.0	16,654	11,196	23,022			
Minn.	1,224	16.9	23,421	18,008	20,689			
Mo.	1,400	17.0	26,875	12,649	23,800			
N. Dak.	9,909	16.3	75,820	156,737	161,630			
S. Dak.	3,058	12.7	20,413	31,595	38,847			
Nebr.	2,778	12.9	41,085	61,285	35,944			
Kans.	11,277	17.0	126,060	144,241	191,669			
Va.	550	20.5	8,081	5,863	11,275			
Okla.	4,773	18.0	48,419	31,711	85,914			
Tex.	3,334	19.0	28,195	36,366	74,746			
Mont.	3,844	19.2	42,550	77,023	73,884			
Idaho	1,009	30.0	24,194	22,176	30,309			
Colo.	1,219	15.7	14,084	31,616	19,137			
Utah	288	25.6	5,236	5,417	7,361			
Wash.	2,403	26.6	48,198	51,667	64,030			
Oreg.	910	25.4	18,512	19,734	23,105			
Calif.	547	19.0	14,246	8,436	10,393			
U. S.	59,309	18.2	760,199	841,023	1,078,647			

OATS								
N. Y.	807	31.0	24,470	9,724	25,017			
Pa.	839	28.5	25,912	14,878	23,912			
Ohio	1,128	33.0	40,351	29,112	37,224			
Ind.	1,256	25.0	38,976	33,212	31,400			
Ill.	3,187	32.0	115,311	113,091	101,984			
Mich.	1,400	31.5	43,549	23,898	44,100			
Wis.	2,766	43.0	76,610	100,347	118,938			
Minn.	4,456	35.0	135,359	142,791	155,960			
Iowa	4,809	30.0	178,708	179,106	144,270			
Mo.	1,665	18.0	40,710	51,750	29,970			
N. Dak.	2,378	34.5	35,220	70,924	82,041			
S. Dak.	2,844	32.5	40,764	70,500	92,430			
Nebr.	1,977	18.0	37,248	71,676	35,586			
Kans.	1,561	18.0	35,931	47,424	28,098			
Miss.	408	37.0	4,046	9,000	15,096			
Okla.	1,451	19.0	26,831	22,914	27,569			
Tex.	1,544	25.0	33,213	20,736	38,600			
Mont.	403	39.0	9,104	17,320	15,717			
Oregon	305	35.5	8,889	11,818	10,828			
U. S.	38,984	29.9	1,028,280	1,137,504	1,166,392			

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN								
Kans.	1,961	25.2	11,189	14,500	49,468			
Okla.	898	14.4	7,784	5,355	12,915			
Texas	5,103	19.0	33,790	71,817	96,724			
Colo.	289	16.4	1,160	1,823	4,746			
N. Mex.	359	15.5	2,218	1,422	5,560			
Calif.	112	35.0	4,504	4,625	3,920			
U. S.	9,117	19.9	65,362	103,864	181,756			

CORN, ALL								
N. Y.	733	35.0	28,735	22,715	25,655			
Pa.	1,410	38.0	54,713	49,172	53,580			
Ohio	3,762	38.0	164,777	174,042	176,244			
Ind.	4,638	38.0	164,777	210,406	176,244			
Ill.	8,971	45.0	330,989	419,200	403,695			
Mich.	1,805	32.0	52,772	52,904	57,760			
Wis.	2,679	43.5	82,275	108,924	116,536			
Minn.	5,893	43.0	155,934	215,468	253,399			
Iowa	11,252	54.0	421,769	605,454	607,608			
Mo.	4,781	34.0	102,573	139,810	162,554			
N. Dak.	1,250	29.0	18,812	25,335	36,250			
S. Dak.	3,897	36.0	43,767	79,718	140,292			
Nebr.	8,915	37.0	116,838	216,632	329,855			
Kans.	3,703	31.0	44,701	84,318	114,793			
Va.	1,344	25.5	34,638	33,275	34,272			
N. C.	2,342	22.0	46,720	51,108	51,524			
S. C.	1,510	16.0	23,209	25,424	24,160			
Ga.	3,548	11.5	42,873	45,288	40,802			
Ky.	2,795	24.0	65,808	75,350	67,080			
Tenn.	2,725	22.0	65,238	65,964	59,950			
Ala.	3,008	16.0	44,317	48,510	48,123			
Miss.	2,639	16.0	43,845	43,508	42,224			
Ark.	1,900	17.0	34,248	25,262	32,300			
Okla.	1,831	18.0	26,458	23,350	32,958			
Tex.	4,973	14.0	75,569	88,416	69,622			
U. S.	97,235	33.2	2,369,384	3,034,354	3,228,361			

BARLEY								
N. Y.	93	25.0	3,476	1,650	2,325			
Pa.	94	28.0	2,649	2,750	2,632			
Ind.	54	24.0	924	1,398	1,296			
Ill.	60	25.0	3,318	1,826	1,500			
Mich.	150	26.0	5,235	2,558	3,900			
Wis.	191	26.5	20,372	9,022	5,062			
Minn.	712	19.5	44,911	22,718	13,884			
N. Dak.	2,625	22.5	28,443	68,648	69,062			
S. Dak.	1,778	16.0	25,164	35,343	28,448			
Nebr.	744	12.0	18,207	27,918	8,928			
Kans.	844	17.0	8,980	15,540	14,348			
Tex.	385	28.0	3,131	3,341	10,780			
Mont.	543	30.0	4,024	17,104	16,290			
Idaho	344	37.0	6,627	12,580	12,728			
Wyo.	115	27.5	1,765	3,220	3,162			
Utah	153	46.0	3,406	7,097	7,038			
Wash.	228	37.5	3,921	11,700	8,550			
Oregon	207	34.5	4,759	10,476	7,142			
Calif.	1,429	28.0	31,734	36,372	40,012			
U. S.	12,359	23.0	256,350	324,150	284,426			

U. S.	12,359	23.0	256,350	324,150	284,426
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RYE					
Ind.	90	12.0	1,661	1,212	1,080
Ill.	66	11.5	1,016	649	759
Mich.	73	13.0	1,468	748	949
Wis.	100	10.0	2,648	1,144	1,000
Minn.	111	11.0	5,322	1,538	1,221
N. Dak.	192	10.5	8,302	4,014	2,016
S. Dak.	392	11.5	6,305	5,220	4,508
Nebr.	328	10.5	3,486	5,052	3,444
Kans.	94	10.5	688	1,354	987
Va.	41	15.5	540	429	636
Ky.	44	14.0	176	264	616
Okla.	152	10.0	603	897	1,520
Colo.	69	8.5	466	1,323	586
Oregon ..	30	15.0	469	510	450

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Helena, Mont.—Carloadings in Montana during October were 4.1 per cent higher than in October, 1943. Total was 1,797 carloads higher than the 43,830 loadings in October, 1943. Flax loadings were down 332 cars; wheat 1,105 cars; barley 153 cars.—F. K. H.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 28.—In the week ended Dec. 28, shipments of Canadian wheat to the United States amounted to 219,747 bus., making a total of 73,592,143 bus. for the season. Oats shipments were 135,420 bus., and for the season, 37,451,330 bus.; barley, 52,515 bus., for the season, 21,718,434 bus.; rye, 955 bus., for the season, 2,662,461 bus.; flaxseed, 9,062 bus., for the season, 3,074,310 bus.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Omaha, Neb.—Comparative grain movement figures, in bushels, 1944 v. 1943, shown in parentheses, were: Receipts: Wheat, 17,758,221 (28,692,098); corn, 33,491,300 (31,672,193); oats, 8,270,525 (7,773,409); rye, 1,611,775 (1,811,473); barley, 3,474,625 (4,404,364); soybeans, 2,620,800 (2,166,085); sorghums, 185,200 (1,757,900). Total for year, 1943 in parentheses: 67,412,446 (78,277,522).—F. P. Manchester, sec'y Omaha Grain Exchange.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6.—According to our own calculations, close to 90 per cent of the flaxseed available for marketing from the 1944 crop in Minneapolis and Duluth was sold before New Year's Day, 1945. Receipts of flaxseed at Minneapolis and Duluth for the period Jan. 2 thru 5 inclusive amounted to 25 cars at Minneapolis compared to 50 cars a year ago and 5 cars in Duluth against 7 a year ago.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 28.—For the week ended Dec. 28 the following quantities, in bushels, of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from the farms in western Canada: Wheat, 4,939,594; oats, 1,991,233; barley, 1,002,542; rye, 35,736; flaxseed, 41,525. Since Aug. 1, 1944, the following quantities were delivered, in bushels, as compared with the like period a year ago, shown

Rye Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	38,725	1,184	.....	.....
Chicago	385,000	2,786,000	362,000	105,000
Duluth	101,050	3,215	520,165	302,895
Ft. William	391,446	1,310,147	117,765	475,069
Ft. Worth	.....	12,000	.....	.....
Hutchinson	2,500	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	.....	10,800	.....
Kansas City	16,500	58,500	21,000	54,000
Milwaukee	1,023,381	325,724	1,073,880	1,165,545
Minneapolis	211,200	543,000	300,800	384,000
Omaha	54,000	68,952	68,400	52,200
St. Joseph	12,110	19,030	.....	6,920
Seattle	4,986	16,620	.....	.....
Superior	1,647	1,527	222,323	236,018
Toledo	.....	.....	.....	12,000

Wheat Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	1,332,875	4,919,074	1,859,481	1,333,571
Chicago	2,324,000	8,183,000	2,231,000	4,789,000
Duluth	6,064,070	8,457,515	4,001,725	11,493,980
Ft. Wm.	27,872,541	19,650,698	14,353,334	20,463,156
Ft. Worth	471,800	1,825,600	998,200	1,331,400
Hutchinson	2,679,750	2,782,350	.....	.....
Indianapolis	590,400	923,000	273,600	421,000
Kan. City	5,025,600	7,731,000	3,961,000	8,556,100
Milwaukee	8,942,783	3,496,000	8,205,355	3,959,380
Minn'polis	8,054,400	16,498,500	5,176,000	12,082,500
Omaha	561,000	2,240,600	835,800	3,080,748
Philad'phia	2,021,429	1,367,826	1,361,405	2,268,360
St. Joseph	553,860	828,980	369,240	830,790
Seattle	2,033,500	2,189,500	.....	.....
Superior	2,792,087	4,829,275	1,028,475	4,643,492
Toledo	6,194,395	4,726,200	544,000	603,500

in parentheses: Wheat, 219,944,080 (117,596,911); oats, 40,458,256 (61,813,591); barley, 56,916,458 (49,189,766); rye, 2,593,318 (1,647,114); flaxseed, 6,458,622 (13,355,101).—S. A. Cudmore, M. A., Dominion Statistician.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Comparative grain movement figures, in bushels, 1944 v. 1943, shown in parentheses, were: Receipts: Wheat, 17,225,770 (17,070,110); Corn, 10,112,960 (13,474,560); oats, 6,464,040 (7,707,760); rye, 212,790 (370,220); barley, 910,100 (1,774,600); kafir and milo, 516,200 (181,560); soybeans, 2,082,500 (2,906,750). Total grain handled, with 1943 in parentheses, 37,524,360 (43,485,560). Shipments, in bushels, for 1944 and 1943, (in parentheses): Wheat, 9,551,370 (13,017,520); corn, 7,115,680 (7,905,920); oats, 1,043,120 (1,557,600); rye, 93,420 (121,100); barley, 492,100 (739,100); kafir-milo, 258,100 (35,600); soybeans, 1,016,750 (308,000). Total, 1943 in parentheses, 19,570,540 (23,684,840).—N. K. Thomas, sec'y, St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 6.—The sub-zero cold, together with the snow and ice, have made country deliveries of corn slow and difficult. Corn coming from the northwest continues high in moisture, and terminal elevators are handicapped by the labor shortage which prevents them from operating drying facilities at capacity. The severe cold weather all over the U. S. has made a good demand for all grains and feeds. The government's announcement of a support program on corn undoubtedly has had a tendency to encourage growers to hold on to their grain until prices work up near the ceilings. However, there is still considerable high-moisture corn that should move before the return of warm weather, as shrinkage will be tremendous on some corn if it is carried into the spring and summer months.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Barley Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	20,645	104,165	.....	.....
Chicago	2,446,000	1,248,000	352,000	691,000
Duluth	1,583,225	459,990	3,654,865	1,199,205
Ft. Wm.	2,494,653	4,897,439	1,933,917	2,562,797
Ft. Worth	76,800	41,600	4,800	.....
Hutchinson	260,000	10,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	.....	4,000	.....
Kan. City	374,400	148,800	324,800	238,400
Milwaukee	35,686,045	40,144,001	11,657,610	16,365,310
Minn'polis	3,412,800	4,199,000	3,839,400	3,889,600
Omaha	242,000	228,000	288,000	676,000
Philadelphia	6,290	.....	.....	4,974
St. Joseph	53,200	51,300	24,700	9,500
Seattle	143,543	196,236	.....	.....
Superior	601,718	158,267	1,487,786	519,740
Toledo	37,500	102,000	10,500	45,000

Buckwheat and Flaxseed Crops of 1944

Washington, D. C.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following report on the acreage, yield and production of buckwheat and flaxseed:

	BUCKWHEAT				FLAXSEED			
	Acreage		Yield Average		Production			
	1944	1944	1933-42	1943	1944	1944	1943	1944
State	Thous	Bus	Thous	Bus	Thous	Bus	Thous	Bus
Maine	6	20.0	155	140	120	.....	.....	.....
N.Y.	150	18.0	2,333	3,274	2,700	.....	.....	.....
Pa.	147	20.0	2,423	2,508	2,940	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	14	21.0	285	350	294	.....	.....	.....
Ind.	10	15.0	174	196	150	.....	.....	.....
Mich.	33	15.5	333	800	512	.....	.....	.....
Wis.	27	15.5	186	261	418	.....	.....	.....
Minn.	63	15.0	205	442	945	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	12	17.5	65	48	210	.....	.....	.....
Md.	6	20.0	102	105	120	.....	.....	.....
Va.	8	16.5	136	98	132	.....	.....	.....
W. Va.	10	18.5	292	209	185	.....	.....	.....
U.S.	515	17.8	7,020	8,830	9,166	.....	.....	.....

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	82,844	120,587	.....	.....
Chicago	1,695,000	1,008,000	1,154,000	1,102,000
Duluth	388,165	370,710	842,095	265,190
Ft. Wm.	3,401,317	5,648,321	3,168,548	2,778,202
Ft. Worth	132,000	86,000	12,000	14,000
Indianapolis	177,500	367,500	155,000	342,500
Kansas City	346,000	634,000	220,000	440,000
Milwaukee	393,300	252,993	396,625	308,275
Minneapolis	3,712,800	3,685,500	4,168,800	4,025,250
Omaha	565,400	588,642	943,800	809,600
Philadelphia	22,021	9,968	46,639	33,190
St. Joseph	594,720	630,120	75,520	271,400
Seattle	105,800	185,200	.....	.....
Superior	102,341	279,942	396,894	305,463
Toledo	81,900	1,391,200	85,700	113,400

1944 at Duluth-Superior

By F. G. CARLSON

The 1944 grain movement at Duluth-Superior approached closely to the record year of 1924. Last year's volume of grain handled thru the Duluth Board of Trade was the second largest in the history of the market, falling behind the 1924 showing by about 5,000,000 bu.

Last year with war obstructing rather than increasing the export of grain, the volume handled totaled 377,515,825 bu., compared with 382,823,000 bu. back in 1924. Receipts for 1944 were 191,633,000 bu.; in 1924, 199,404,000 bu.

Shipments last year totaled 185,882,000 bu.; in 1924, 183,419,000 bu. In 1924 Europe, short on crops, bought heavily from America, while the present war practically shuts out imports.

In the last two years shipments of grain have featured a great change, a reduction in lake to rail movement. This fact is due to the diversion of a large number of boats from grain to iron ore to meet the war demand for rail as never before. Last year total rail shipments were 70,410,000, in 1943, 69,686,000 with 8 to 10 million bushels the usual volume before that. Compared with 1924 rails moved only 8,105,000 bu.

Another unusual factor has been the heavy imports of Canadian grain by boat from Fort William-Port Arthur the last year. Receipts totaled 41,471,000 bu. Bulk of arrivals were barley.

Co-operatives paying a dividend on top of the ceiling price to patrons will be cheered to learn that the O.P.A. and W.F.A. have approved elimination of the section of the F.P.R. 2 which make the payment unlawful.

Soybean Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	.....	566,637	.....	.....
Chicago	856,000	626,000	85,000	336,000
Ft. Worth	13,200	117,600	.....	.....
Indianapolis	326,400	268,000	172,800	503,600
Kansas City	178,500	275,400	436,900	428,400
Milwaukee	422,400	313,000	1,600	.....
Minneapolis	147,000	60,000	.....	.....
Omaha	48,840	221,097	91,200	158,400
Philadelphia	2,395	.....	10,210	.....
St. Joseph	120,750	245,000	50,750	28,000
Toledo	219,200	641,600	73,600	406,400

Corn Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	1,372,052	167,833	.....	.....
Chicago	8,822,000	5,737,000	4,286,000	4,977,000
Duluth	131,445	23,320	302,665	4,500
Ft. Wm.	4,786	5,599	2,906	.....
Ft. Worth	172,500	70,500	42,000	19,500
Hutchinson	.....	1,250	.....	.....
Indianapolis	2,142,300	1,283,000	1,475,600	1,015,000
Kan. City	3,442,500	3,758,700	2,722,500	1,905,000
Milwaukee	7,801,920	10,524,270	1,017,750	4,147,640
Minneapolis	2,979,200	1,803,000	1,830,400	1,060,500
Omaha	3,463,200	5,187,175	3,247,200	4,336,556
Philadelphia	365,510	93,060	100,217	213,526
St. Joseph	1,481,920	2,082,080	839,520	885,280
Seattle	237,969	173,700	.....	.....
Superior	36,481	31,322	93,622	4,500
Toledo	368,000	411,200	166,400	124,800

Oats Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	82,844	120,587	.....	.....
Chicago	1,695,000	1,008,000	1,154,000	1,102,000
Duluth	388,165	370,710	842,095	265,190
Ft. Wm.	3,401,317	5,648,321	3,168,548	2,778,202
Ft. Worth	132,000	86,000	12,000	14,000
Indianapolis	177,500	367,500	155,000	342,500
Kansas City	346,000	634,000	220,000	440,000
Milwaukee	393,300	252,993	396,625	308,275
Minneapolis	3,712,800	3,685,500	4,168,800	4,025,250
Omaha	565,400	588,642	943,800	809,600
Philadelphia	22,021	9,968	46,639	33,190
St. Joseph	594,720	630,120	75,520	271,400
Seattle	105,800	185,200	.....	.....
Superior	102,341	279,942	396,894	305,463
Toledo	81,900	1,391,200	85,700	113,400

Washington News

A ceiling of \$18 has been placed on all live cattle effective Jan. 29, by Fred M. Vinson, despite the opposition of the W.F.A.

Conventions calling for the attendance of more than 50 persons, after Feb. 1, are forbidden by Jas. F. Byrnes, war mobilization director.

Use of more paper shipping sacks than were used in 1944 for packaging such animal feeds as fish meal, fish scrap, tankage and meat scrap is prohibited by the amendment to Paper Shipping Sack Order L-279 announced Jan. 6 by the War Production Board.

The War Food Administration has been reorganized. Office of Production and Office of Distribution have both been abolished. A new division of CCC—the Office of Basic Commodities—is headed by Mr. Farrington. The Office of Supply, and Office of Marketing Services, will replace the Office of Distribution.

War time economic controls over production, man power, rationing, and prices must be removed gradually if the United States is to avoid chaos after Germany and Japan have been crushed, John Maurice Clark, professor of political economy at Columbia University, has asserted in a study for the Committee for Economic Development.

The ceiling price for shelled popcorn not fully processed is reduced from \$6 to \$5 a 100 pounds to correct an improper relationship with the ceiling prices for ear popcorn and fully processed popcorn. A differential of 50 cents a 100 pounds for processed shelled popcorn sold in bulk by processors directly to retailers and manufacturing retailers in quantities of 500 pounds or less is provided.

Members of the Linseed Crushers Industry Advisory Committee have been invited to attend a one-day meeting with War Food Administration officials in Washington, D. C., on Jan. 15. Crushers are glad to have an opportunity to work out with War Food Administration plans for the most equitable distribution to Government and domestic users of such supplies of linseed oil as may be available under existing war conditions.—A.D.M. Co.

Late Rulings from Washington

The Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n is in receipt of the following rulings by Wm. R. Roalfe, chief counsel of the Grains and Fertilizers Section of the O.P.A.:

"Regarding MPR 378, Sections 6, 7 and 17—Margins for new plants.

"Question: Where a manufacturer of mixed feeds opens up another plant to manufacture the same mixed feeds as are manufactured in his original plant. Does he calculate maximum prices at the new plant by using his own margins for such mixed feeds?

"Answer: Yes, but only in the event his old and his new plants are operated by him as a manufacturer of the same class. If not, he should calculate his maximum prices under Section 17.

"Regarding MPR 401—Supp 1 to FPR 2.

"Should a person meeting the requirements of a retailer as defined in Supp. 1 to FPR 2 price cracked corn under Supp. 1 to FPR 2 or MPR 401?

"Such a person should price cracked corn under MPR 401."

"Regarding FPR 3, Supp. 1—Pricing Mixtures of cottonseed meal and cotton seed hulls.

"Question: Are mixtures of cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls priced under FPR 3, Supp. 1?

"Answer: Yes. A mixture of cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls is equivalent to cottonseed oil meal at a specified protein content and is included in the term 'Cottonseed Products' as referred to in the above regulation."

Regarding FPR 3, Supp. 1—Processor's Prices on cottonseed oil meal.

"A Cairo, Illinois, grinder-processor purchases slab cake from a mill f.o.b. Mississippi Mill Point. Purchaser pays freight from Mississippi to Cairo. The Atlanta Regional Office asks if it is correct in its interpretation that the base price for cottonseed oil products does not provide for the addition of the incoming freight.

"This interpretation is correct. An amendment is being prepared to allow for the addition of such incoming freight."

"Regarding RMFR 487—Sales of Wheat in Store in Round Lots.

"Question: X is the owner of certain wheat in store in Y elevator. Such wheat consists of three separate lots identified by three warehouse receipts issued by Y elevator and now held by X. In addition to the usual grade notations on the warehouse receipts, supplemental certificates have been issued by Y elevator setting forth certain additional information regarding test weight and protein as established by the inbound inspection. The lots represented by the three warehouse receipts differ as to grade, test weight and protein content. If grading factors are averaged on a weighted basis, the total quantity theoretically will grade 15 per cent protein, No. 2 northern spring wheat. May X sell such total quantity of wheat to Y elevator at the maximum price for 15 per cent protein, No. 2 northern spring wheat, tendering the three warehouse receipts in satisfaction of the sale, if the amount received exceeds the sum of the maximum prices applicable to the separate sale of the three lots of wheat represented by the warehouse receipts?

"Answer: No. Each warehouse receipt represents a lot of wheat of a specified class, grade and quality and wheat sold and delivered by the transfer of each such receipt must be at a price not in excess of the maximum price applicable to the particular lot of wheat according to the official grade and quality certified as to such lot.

Much Corn Arriving Is Low Grade

Nearly all the consigned corn now arriving at Chicago is damaged and of low grade.

About 3 per cent of the cars' contents are damaged. The moisture content is running high. Jan. 9 one car had 33.8 per cent moisture, practically one-third water. Jan. 8 one car had 31.3 per cent moisture. The lowest moisture content reported Jan. 8 was 17.4 on a car of No. 3 yellow that had 2 per cent damage and sold for \$1.14 per bushel on lake billing.

GRADING OF INSPECTED RECEIPTS.—On the first business day of the New Year, Jan. 2, 616 cars were inspected. The state department called 314 of them No. 5, 196 sample grade, 83 No. 4, 15 No. 3, and one each No. 1 and No. 2.

Jan. 3 out of 266 cars 5 graded No. 3, 41 No. 4, 132 No. 5 and 87 sample.

Jan. 4 out of 288 cars 35 graded No. 3, 113 No. 4, 75 No. 5 and one sample.

Jan. 5 out of 193 cars graded 3 were No. 3, 47 No. 4, 92 No. 5 and 47 sample grade yellow. One car of white corn graded No. 4, and one No. 5. One car of mixed corn graded No. 3 and one No. 4.

Jan. 6 only 79 cars of corn were inspected. Seven graded No. 3, 34 No. 4, 25 No. 5, and 23 sample grade.

Jan. 8 being a Monday the total inspections ran up to 462 cars, of which 18 graded No. 3, 91 No. 4, 191 No. 5 and 161 sample grade.

Jan. 9 264 cars of corn were inspected, 6 grading No. 3, 44 No. 4, 121 No. 5 and 93 sample grade.

Jan. 10 inspections showed 10 cars of white corn, 2 graded No. 3, 6 No. 4, one No. 5 and one sample grade. One car each graded No. 4 and 5, mixed. Of the yellow corn 7 cars graded No. 3, 38 No. 4, 86 No. 5 and 70 sample grade. Total inspections of corn for the day 213 cars.

The 27 cars of No. 5 consigned corn this day had a moisture content ranging from 20.3 to 22.7 per cent.

The zero temperatures early in January were a godsend to shippers having to get rid of high moisture corn.

The eastern demand is good for corn that is sound and merchantable, in line with the excellent demand for all feeds. The terminal elevators and grain dryers are hampered in handling low grade corn, by the manpower shortage.

Chicago Grain Market Carried On in 1944

While receipts and shipments of grain at Chicago broke no records in 1944 the market continued to function despite government controls and competition.

The inspected receipts in carloads in 1944, with 1943 in parentheses, were: wheat, spring, 10,445 (16,273); winter, 6,375 (10,838); corn, 43,236 (48,048); oats, 4,562 (7,862); rye, 1,121 (3,119), and soybeans, 8,054 (11,710). Barley made an excellent showing with 11,113 cars received, against 11,395 in 1943, which is about double the receipts of a decade ago. The re-establishment of a futures market in barley at Chicago is credited with creating some of the increase.

Total receipts by rail, lake, waterway and truck as reported by Lyman C. West, statistician of the Board of Trade, were as follows, in thousand bushels, with 1943 totals in parenthesis: wheat, 67,463 (48,744); corn, 88,780 (94,714); oats, 17,635 (21,085); rye, 4,012 (11,073); barley, 20,919 (20,941); soybeans, 13,045 (18,306); total, 211,854 (214,865).

Chicago received by lake 47,771,000 bus. of all grains, and shipped 7,238,000 bus.

FUTURE TRADING on a smaller scale.—Future trading in wheat during 1944 aggregated 1,581,500,000 bus., compared with 5,444,778,000 in 1940, before the war-time controls were in effect. The effect of ceilings were more manifest in corn, where the volume of future trading was reduced from 898,930,000 bus. in 1940 to 182,468,000 during the 3½ months of 1944.

With trade in rye expanding the total of future trading in all grains mounted to 5,654,953,000 bus. in 1944, against 6,851,655,000 bus. in 1940.

Chicago Future Trading in 1944

The volume of sales and corresponding purchases of grain by months on the Chicago Board of Trade during 1944 was as follows, three ciphers (000) omitted:

	Wheat	Rye	Oats	All Grains
Jan.	128,841	269,784	29,675	430,758
Feb.	75,226	199,052	21,024	296,595
Mar.	55,555	194,182	34,559	285,859
April	54,347	162,391	26,226	243,765
May	121,578	371,883	40,080	535,635
June	271,446	311,083	65,943	650,300
July	207,636	242,351	72,044	524,422
Aug.	136,373	299,546	99,045	535,620
Sept.	196,633	355,699	155,879	751,128
Oct.	127,852	287,228	53,336	504,918
Nov.	91,267	238,758	40,345	430,915
Dec.	114,746	236,772	47,329	462,038

Grain on Farms Jan. 1

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports stocks of grain on farms Jan. 1, as follows:

Corn (for grain), 2,145,520,000 bus., or 73.7 per cent of the preceding year's crop, compared with 1,968,522,000 and 72.3 a year ago, and 1,601,790,000 and 75.3, the 1934-43 ten-year average.

Wheat, 392,423,000 bus., or 36.4 per cent, compared with 382,726,000 and 45.5 a year ago, and 248,157,000 and 31.7, the ten-year average.

Oats, 750,454,000 bus., or 64.3 per cent, compared with 704,811,000 and 62.0 a year ago, and 651,361,000 and 63.2, the ten-year average.

Soybeans, 42,593,000 bus., and 22.1 per cent, compared with 57,333,000 and 29.7 a year ago.

Barley on farms Dec. 1 totaled 158,306,000 bus., or 55.7 per cent, compared with 178,496,000 and 55.1, a year ago, and 204,977,000 and 60.0, the ten-year average.

Rye on farms Dec. 1 totaled 12,264,000 bus., or 47.4 per cent, compared with 16,056,000 and 52.7 a year ago, and 36,051,000 and 60.8, the ten-year average.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Newport, Ark.—R. D. Wilmans & Sons, operators of a Rice Elevator of about 100,000 bus. capacity, plan to build another elevator with drying attachment of 200,000 bus. capacity this year.

CALIFORNIA

Kerman, Cal.—Building at the Miller Alfalfa Co. plant is near completion. A 48x60 ft. building where green alfalfa is unloaded and another 23x36 ft. housing the cutter for sun-cured hay have been completed.

Pasadena, Cal.—Ray Ewing, who on Jan. 1 announced his resignation as Pacific Coast sales manager for the vitamin division of the National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J., has formed his own company to manufacture and sell feeds and concentrates. Known as the Ray Ewing Co., the plant will be located here at 1097 South Marengo Ave.

Madera, Cal.—The Madera Milling Co. mill, designed to chop hay and mix feeds, is in partial operation and when completed will have a capacity of 80 tons per day. A railroad spur runs the entire length of the mill and warehouse, with a double track all the way. In the east end of the warehouse is a potato grading unit. The mill will provide an outlet for about 20,000 tons of hay this year. At present it is handling only the product of its owners, Ernest Merritt, Paul Ochiltree and Sherman Thomas, three of the largest farm operators in the county. The mill is located six miles southwest of here. There are 13 acres of land, including the old Rattlesnake Warehouse.

CANADA

St. John, N. B.—C. M. Alexander, one of the two partners in Alexander Bros. feed and grain dealers, has been named sec'y of the New Brunswick Harness Racing Circuit, recently organized at Moncton, N. B., of which Mr. Alexander was largely responsible for its organization.—Wm. McN.

Winnipeg, Man.—F. N. McLaren, 72, manager of the Saskatchewan Pool Terminals since their inception, died Dec. 24. He had been in poor health for some time. Mr. McLaren had been associated with the grain trade of Canada since 1889, and was a charter member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, becoming a member in 1900 when he was appointed manager of the Van Dusen Harrington Co.

Vancouver, B. C.—James H. Hamilton, sec'y-manager of the Vancouver Merchants Exchange since its inception 23 years ago, retired at the end of the year due to ill health. His retirement covers also his secretaryship of the Exchange's constituent organizations, Vancouver Grain Exchange, Vancouver Chamber of Shipping and the Coastwise Operators Ass'n of B. C. Towboat Owners Ass'n. Mr. Hamilton was also Pacific Coast representative for the Canada Shipping Board. Mr. Hamilton has been in poor health for some time but carried on despite the loss of his only son two months ago, lost at sea while serving as lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Army. Herbert W. Cameron was named new sec'y by trustees of the Exchange, and William Sankey, with the organization for 19 years, was promoted to the office of assistant sec'y. Mr. Cameron joined the Exchange staff in 1924 and for the past nine years has been assistant sec'y.

Winnipeg, Man.—C. Gordon Smith, assistant chief commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board, has resigned to return to the staff of the Reliance Grain Co., as export manager. Dan A. Kane has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. Kane formerly was general manager of Manitoba Pool Elevators. Charles E. Hunting, who has been western sales manager of the board, has been appointed a commissioner. He has had wide experience in the grain trade, especially in the export field.

Toronto, Ont.—D. J. Bunnell, who has been connected with the Central Soya Co., Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind., U. S. A., on Feb. 1 will take over his new duties as president and general manager of Victory Mills, Ltd. Mr. Bunnell was associated with the Crawfordville (Ind.) Seed Co. and Allied Mills in charge of seed operations prior to joining the Central Soya Co. as vice-president in 1937. He was elected to the board of directors in 1942, and has been in charge of oil sales and bean buying for the organization. In the present war period Mr. Bunnell has served on the Processors' Contract Com'te appointed to work out soybean problems with U. S. government officials in Washington, D. C. He is a director of the National Soybean Processors' Ass'n (U. S. A.), a member of the American Soybean Ass'n, the National Farm Chemurgic Council, the Chicago (Ill.) Board of Trade and the New York Produce Exchange, and in 1942-43 was president of the Midwest Fats and Oil Club.

COLORADO

Mesa, Colo.—The Mesa Flour Mills, subsidiary of the Colorado Mill & Elevator Co., has been remodeled and new machinery installed. W. W. Campbell, manager of the mill, reported.

Lamar, Colo.—The Denver Alfalfa Mills entertained its managers at its annual convention here recently. Floyd M. Wilson, founder of the company, acted as chairman and toastmaster at the annual banquet. Men of 15 years of service were awarded watches.

Denver, Colo.—The Colorado Grain, Milling & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention at the Shirley Savoy Hotel Jan. 24, a one day convention. J. L. Welch, president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, will be the principal speaker in the afternoon session. The evening speaker will be Dr. E. C. Stakman, Chief Division of Plant Pathology and Botany and Agent of the U. S. Dept. of Agr.—Lloyd N. Case, sec'y.

ILLINOIS

Fairbury, Ill.—John R. Kaisner has leased the Reis building and will conduct a feed store there.

Donnellson, Ill.—Jack Howard is building an elevator building just east of his grain office and sales room.

Haldane, Ill.—The Haldane Farmers Elevator Co. elevator has been purchased by R. C. Rabenberg, local grain buyer.

Belleville, Ill.—The Belleville Co-op. Grain Co. elevator recently sustained a small loss when fire broke out in the fanroom.

Homer, Ill.—Fred H. Peyton, 79, retired grain buyer, died recently in county hospital, Urbana, following a paralytic stroke.

Herscher, Ill.—Ezra Marti, formerly manager of the Spencer (New Lenox p. o.) elevator, recently purchased a local elevator.

Deer Creek, Ill.—Shrock Bros. are removing their seed corn stored in the local elevator and the new elevator man will open it for general grain business.

Fulton, Ill.—David Flikkema, owner and operator of the Flikkema Fuel, Grain & Feed Co., sold the business to Henry J. Flikkema who took possession Jan. 2.

Elliott, Ill.—Ole J. Hatteberg recently resigned as manager of the Elliott Elevator Co. after serving in that capacity for the past 45 years. He plans to devote his time to his farming interests.

Grayville, Ill.—E. H. Harris will close his grain elevator here because of the shortage of help, he has announced. Mr. Morris also owns and operates a grain elevator at Crossville, Ill., and this plant will continue to operate.—W. B. C.

Highland, Ill.—Steve Goestenkers has been named manager of the F. M. B. A. elevator, succeeding Orville Widman who recently resigned to become a salesman for the Columbiana Seed Co. of Eldred. Mr. Goestenkers has been with the company for a number of years and is familiar with the business.

Fairbury, Ill.—Ten carloads of alfalfa meal owned by Honegger's was threatened by fire that damaged the warehouse in which it was stored recently. The fire started from a stove in the front part of the building. Ben Roth, manager of the milling division of Honegger's, estimated water damage to the meal amounted to \$5,000.

Earlville, Ill.—The Earlville Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. enjoyed the largest year in point of income in its 40 years' history. The company has mailed checks to its stockholders covering 945,000 bus. of corn, oats and beans delivered to it in 1943. The largest year in bushels handled was 1942 when over a million came in. A. E. Bader is general manager.

Newton, Ill.—The Jasper County Producers Supply Co. has been incorporated; incorporators, Chester J. McCord, Carl M. Kibler, Andrew Sheridan, George D. Riegle, Clay Trimble, Fay French, Earl Heady, Roy Sheridan, Luther R. Clark, Bruce Morgan and J. E. Nichols. It will have 2,000 shares of class A 5 per cent preferred stock of \$25 a share, 2,000 shares of n.p.v. class B preferred stock, and 2,000 shares of n.p.v. common stock.

Spencer (New Lenox p. o.), Ill.—Ezra Marti, who has been manager of the Spencer elevator for several years, recently purchased an elevator at Herscher and will move there. He has been succeeded as manager by Joe Kestel of New Lenox. The board of directors of the New Lenox Grain Co., operators of the elevator, gave a dinner the evening of Dec. 13 at the Trinity Lutheran Church in New Lenox, in honor of Mr. Marti, the outgoing manager, and the new manager, Mr. Kestel.

Fairview, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co. sustained a loss estimated at \$5,000 from fire that damaged the building occupied as a seed house the evening of Dec. 12. A. E. Bentley is manager of the elevator. The fire was discovered by a passing motorist. Firemen from Farmington assisted local volunteer firemen in controlling the fire. The blaze, thought to have been extinguished, broke out again several hours later but due to the fact that the building was under close supervision, it was extinguished quickly. About 20 ft. of floor space was burned out, valuable machinery damaged and a quantity of clover seed destroyed.

Williamsburg (Lovington p. o.), Ill.—The Moultrie County Grain Ass'n, which owns and operates the elevator in Cadwell, recently purchased the local elevator from C. F. Scott and took possession Jan. 1.

Alhambra, Ill.—The Alhambra Elvtr. & Feed Co. has installed equipment for processing soybeans. The new soybean mill is located in a new structure recently completed, the plant representing an investment of about \$50,000.

Cissna Park, Ill.—The Cissna Park Co-op. Grain & Coal Co. has installed a large new hammer mill driven by a 50-h.p. motor, and equipped with magnetic separator. It will be used for custom grinding and to manufacture feeds under state licensed formulas.

Polo, Ill.—E. H. Cassens and John Fogel, proprietors of the C. & F. Milling Co., recently purchased the Broderick Bros. elevator, taking possession of the property Jan. 2. The property will be remodeled and repaired and possibly additions will be made. The company's grinding operations will be carried on at the new location. Plans are being made to deal in grains after the new location is fitted for grinding purposes. Mr. Cassens and Mr. Fogel purchased the Schryver Feed Mill a few months ago. The addition of the elevator to their holdings is a part of a plan to increase and develop their feed business. Both Mr. Cassens and Mr. Fogel plan to reside here with their families.

CHICAGO NOTES

William Bartholomay, Jr., sec'y of Albert Schwill & Co., has been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade.

A membership in the Board of Trade sold for \$3,100 on Dec. 24, an advance of \$100 over the preceding transaction.

At their meeting Dec. 12, 1944, the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, under the provisions of Rule 108, set the assessment for the year 1945 at \$300.

Simeon Brooks Chapin, 79, who founded the firm of Chapin & Gaylord, stock, bond and grain brokers, later known as S. B. Chapin & Co., and dissolved in 1941 on Mr. Chapin's retirement, died in Pinehurst, N. C., Jan. 3. Mr. Chapin was the second eldest member of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

Members of the Chicago Board of Trade Jan. 8 re-elected Harry C. Schaack as president. Richard F. Uhlmann, second vice-pres., was elected first vice-pres., and Adam J. Riffel, a former director, was elected second vice-pres. New directors elected for three-year terms were Clarence W. Elmer and John S. Morris.

By a vote of 226 to 100 Dec. 28, members of the Chicago Board of Trade approved an amendment to Rule No. 352 establishing 2.5 per cent as the minimum interest that may be charged on advances on Bs/L. The minimum had been 5 per cent. Under the amendment, the interest rate for January will be 4 per cent.

Charles Van Horssen has been appointed vice-president of the Central Division of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., Harry A. Bullis, president of the company, recently announced. Mr. Van Horssen will continue as director of Central Division feed operations with headquarters in Chicago and also as a member of the divisional Executive Com'tee.

INDIANA

Decatur, Ind.—Fred Geimer, manager of the Stiefel Grain Co., with five sons and one grandson in the army, recently suffered the loss of one son, Jerome, who was killed in France.—A. E. L.

Westville, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. elevator, operated by Raymond Gust, is building a drier.

Delphi, Ind.—William S. Kerlin was wounded in action in France, and is reported to be in a hospital in England.—F. K. S.

New Harmony, Ind.—George Couch & Sons Milling Co. is contemplating the construction of a new standard cob burner.—H. H. H.

Columbus, Ind.—The mill plant of the Columbus Milling Co., Harry H. Sohn, manager, was damaged by high winds on Dec. 15.

Helmer, Ind.—The Stroh Grain Co. has purchased the Edwin T. Bard elevator. It will be operated under the name of Helmer Grain Co.—A. E. L.

Silver Lake, Ind.—J. C. Grubb has installed a new elevator leg, corn reel and two new gear motor head drives. Felts Const. Co. is doing the work.—A. E. L.

Winchester, Ind.—The Graft Grain & Coal Co. elevator was sold to the United Grain & Feed Co., Inc. James Grant is president and manager.—A. E. L.

Troy, Ind.—August A. Bergenroth, 83, formerly operator of a flour and grain business here, was hit by an auto while attempting to cross a local street.—H. H. H.

Grandview, Ind.—Laurel W. Jones, 61, died of a heart attack after a short illness. Mr. Jones has been accountant with the Cadick Milling Co. for over 40 years.—H. H. H.

Angola, Ind.—The Steuben County Farm Bureau Co-operative has purchased the grain elevator formerly owned and operated by Campbell & Co. The elevator will be used principally for storage of grain.

Pleasant Mills, Ind.—Bert Parr recently acquired the former Mauler elevator and has installed a new truck scale and built an office. New electric power and grinding equipment will be installed.—A. E. L.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—D. J. Bunnell has resigned as vice-president of Central Soya Co., Inc., effective Feb. 1, to assume the position of president and general manager of Victory Mills, Ltd., of Toronto, Ont., Canada, processors of soybeans.

Covington, Ind.—Fred Daily of Veedersburg is opening a feed store here. In addition to doing custom grinding and feed mixing he will carry a full line of Purina feeds. Mr. Daily is an experienced feed dealer and has been connected with Purina Feed Mills for 20 years.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Shirley Feed Mills, Inc., has been incorporated, to market animal feeds of various kinds and engage in the storage and warehouse business; capital stock, 1,000 shares, n. p. v. Incorporators are E. T. Schele, D. W. McMillen and George Thomas, Decatur.

Lafayette, Ind.—There will be no training course for grain and feed dealers at Purdue University in January. A minimum of 15 persons was required to justify this eight weeks' course being made available and starting Jan. 2, and this number was not enrolled.—F. K. S.

Frankfort, Ind.—Sam D. Hollett, manager of the Swift & Co. soybean processing mill in Fostoria, O., has been appointed general manager of the company's new soybean mill to be erected here, and has been placed in charge of the new project, construction of which will start at once. He was in charge of the Fostoria plant from the time construction work started in 1940 and after it went into operation in July, 1940. The plant has been in continuous operation since then.

Charlottesville, Ind.—Don Thomas has purchased the local elevator operated as the Reeves Grain & Fuel Co. for the past several years by Charles Reeves. Mr. Reeves, who has served as district engineer at the state highway garage at Greenfield, Ind., for several years, took possession of the elevator Jan. 1, and will manage the business.

Seymour, Ind.—R. M. Robertson and two sons have acquired a majority of the stock in the Farmers Co-operative Co. and R. S. Robertson has been elected president. Extensive repairs are in progress and the corn mill destroyed by fire some time ago will be rebuilt. The firm is continuing to operate as the Farmers Co-operative Co.—F. K. S.

Angola, Ind.—The Steuben County Farm Bureau Co-operative recently purchased the local elevator, formerly owned and operated by Campbell & Co., from Sam Kraus who had bought it the preceding week from Campbell & Co. The elevator, which has been used primarily for grain storage, will be used principally for storage of grain, George Anstett, manager of the Farm Bureau, stated.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

Among recent new members enrolled in the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n are Bear Elevator, Garrett; Barnett & Vanderkolk Grain & Lumber Co., Morocco and Mt. Ayr.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Plans for the annual convention of Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at Columbia Club Jan. 22-23 are nearing completion. Outstanding speakers on subjects that directly pertain to the grain and feed business will address the sessions. The Indianapolis grain, feed and allied interests will furnish entertainment at the banquet on the night of Jan. 22, plans for which are in the hands of Lew Hill and a local com'tee. Room reservations for the two days have been made in large numbers and those who have not made these arrangements should do so at once.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

The Indiana State Trade Executives Ass'n, composed of secretaries of retail associations, has held frequent meetings for the consideration of legislation to come up at the Indiana General Assembly which convenes Jan. 4. It is anticipated that labor interests will attempt to increase the coverage of employees in industry under Workmen's Compensation Insurance and the State Unemployment Compensation, and there are rumors that there may be a drive for higher taxes or new sources of taxation. It is expected that no change in the gross income tax rates will result from the coming session. A bill will be introduced to prohibit trade diversion in protection to the retailers. Many purchasing agents of firms have aided their employees in securing discounts on purchases of commodities which the firm is not engaged in the sale or manufacture of in any respect. This measure should have the support of the grain and feed trade in Indiana. We will welcome at any time your views on any bills which may be introduced, and will at all times endeavor to protect the interests of our members. You need make no contributions to any organization or special interests who may ask donations for a particular purpose.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

IOWA

Kalona, Ia.—Strickler Bros. recently installed a new 40-hp. hammer mill.

Logan, Ia.—Milligan & Son have enlarged and improved their elevator.

Buck Grove, Ia.—O. Schnuettgen's new elevator has been completed and is ready for business.

Elliott, Ia.—Scott Woods has sold his produce business to Donald Brown of Grant. Bernard Askey will manage the business.

Brushy (Duncombe p. o.), Ia.—P. F. Swartzendruber, formerly of Manson, Ia., is new owner-manager of the S. F. Carlson Estate elevator.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

GRAIN AND FEED MERCHANTS

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Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Lehigh, Ia.—P. F. Swartzendruber, who recently purchased the S. F. Carlson Estate elevator, has moved his family here from Manson, Ia.

Blencoe, Ia.—The Blencoe Farmers Elvtr Co. paid dividends totaling \$17,250 for 1944 to its patrons. John Hendricks, manager, said it averaged 1.5c per bushel.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Arthur P. Ruebel, 65, for 36 years manager of the Barnum Elvtr. Co. elevator until forced to resign a year ago because of ill health, died Dec. 6.

Richards, Ia.—The Richards Co-op Elevator is operating the portable grinding mill it purchased recently from Albin Johnson, Arthur E. Tapps, manager, announced.

Mondamin, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator has purchased the Diamond D-X oil station and property from Carroll Walters. Wilbur Chrisman has been employed to operate the business.

Calamus, Ia.—Stanley Fagerland is new manager of the Farmers Elevator and William Eden of the Farmers Shipping Ass'n. Both have been employed by the Farmers Elevator for some time.

Elkhorn, Ia.—Miss Alice Jacobsen, who has been manager of the Harlan Rendering Co. elevator, has gone to Harlan to work in the home office and James C. Jacobsen has succeeded her here as manager.

Atalissa, Ia.—The Atalissa Grain & Feed Corp. has been incorporated, G. A. Kent, president. Capital stock, \$20,000, divided into 200 shares of p. v. \$100 each. The principal place of business is at Muscatine, Ia.

Conrad, Ia.—The Conrad Farmers Grain Co. has finished the year with a profit of \$12,683.87. The building of a 50,000-bu. addition to the present elevator will be discussed at the next stockholders' meeting.—A. G. T.

West Liberty, Ia.—The West Liberty Grain & Feed Corp. has been incorporated; G. A. Kent is president. Capital stock, \$20,000, divided into 200 shares of the p. v. \$100 each. Principal place of business is at Muscatine, Ia.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Release of an overload of steam from the grain drying operation at the Butler-Welsh Grain Co.'s elevator on Jan. 2 set off the automatic fire alarm system and brought firemen to the scene. There was no fire.

Missouri Valley, Ia.—Ferdinand Radloff, 79, died of a heart attack in the office of the Valley Mill the afternoon of Dec. 19. He had delivered some corn to the mill and was sitting in the office talking with other men when he suddenly slumped over, dead.

Ogden, Ia.—C. J. Simmons has taken possession of the Mueller Feed Mill he recently purchased. William Mueller is retiring from the business after 10 years operation. Mr. Simmons has been branch manager of the General Mills plant at Brainerd, Minn., for the past six years.

New Sharon, Ia.—Thieves who forced an entrance to the Lamis Elvtr. Co. elevator the night of Dec. 28 by breaking open the front door, were foiled in their efforts to open the company's two safes. The knobs were knocked off of both safes, but the strong boxes could not be broken open. A small desk radio and several packs of cigarets were stolen.

KANSAS

Herington, Kan.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. plant was damaged by fire in December.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. sustained an electrical breakdown loss on Dec. 19.

Glen Elder, Kan.—The Bailey & Lynch Elvtr. Co. reported an electrical breakdown at its plant on Dec. 14.

Kimball, Kan.—C. C. Simmons has taken over his new duties as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator.

Moran, Kan.—W. W. Lam is managing the Lam Grain Co. and elevator, succeeding Roy Singer, who resigned.

Sterling, Kan.—The Arnold Milling Co. held its annual Christmas party in the gymnasium at Sterling College. Games were played and gifts were exchanged.

Blue Mound, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n elevator has been sold to K. H. Lalman and Sam Ewing. Charles Boyd, former manager, will continue to work for the new owners.

Savonburg, Kan.—Roy Singer, formerly with the Lam Grain Co., Moran, recently purchased the J. H. Viets Elevator and is operating it as Singer & Sons. He also purchased the Savonburg Lumber Co.

Grenola, Kan.—The Grenola Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been sold to the Durbin & Sheel Co., Moline, Kan. The company name has been changed to the Grenola Elevator, and John Bacus is in charge as manager.

Fort Scott, Kan.—The largest single item in building permits issued in 1944 was for the construction of new buildings to expand the Goodlander Milling Co.'s plant, at a cost of \$50,000.—G. M. H.

Bushong, Kan.—Sgt. Jay Moreland, former employee of the Bushong Elevator, was reported killed in action according to word received from the War Department recently by his parents.—G. M. H.

Norton, Kan.—Ralph Reich—Grain has leased the C. E. Fackler elevator for storage use, giving the company an elevator on both the Rock Island and Burlington railroads. The Fackler elevator has a storage capacity of approximately 7,000 bus., giving Reich a total of about 35,000 bus. storage.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The annual Christmas party of the Hutchinson Board of Trade was held with a turkey dinner being served on sample tables. Members of the com'lite in charge were Clyde Truesdell, Roy Livingston and H. P. Lorenz. About seventy persons were present.

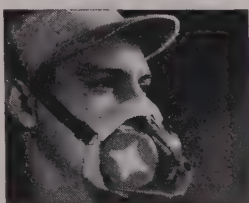
Delphos, Kan.—D. E. Wallace, who has been in charge of the Farmers Elevator here for the past eight years, retired from the position on Dec. 1 and was succeeded by Harry Ponton of Miltonvale. Mr. Ponton at one time managed an elevator at Simpson, but recently has been farming.

Wichita, Kan.—W. J. Stevens, 76, pioneer grain and seed dealer and first president of the Wichita Board of Trade, died Dec. 26. Born in Illinois, he had lived here since 1902. He organized the Stevens-Scott Grain Co. and owned the Ross Seed Co. here and the Binding-Stevens Seed Co. at Tulsa, Okla.

Ames, Kan.—The C. A. Kalbfleisch elevator has been sold by Mr. Kalbfleisch to Arvid Detrixhe, a farmer of Nelson township. Consumation of the sale awaits government approval as the house is a bonded elevator with considerable wheat in storage. E. A. Tuppeny is manager and will remain with the new owner.

Wamego, Kan.—Cpl. Loran A. Kropf, of the United States Marines, who was elevator foreman at the Wamego Seed & Elvtr. Co., was awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received in action against the Japs in the South Pacific. He received the medal while recovering in a hospital on a central Pacific island, and now is in a naval hospital at Norman, Okla. He was in the South Pacific nearly two years.—G. M. H.

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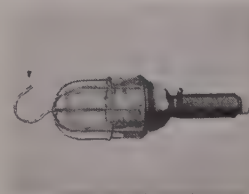
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Listed as standard by Underwriter's Laboratories. Every necessary precaution has been taken in the manufacture of this Guard to make it safe for use in the presence of grain dust or inflammable materials. Has 10 outstanding features that make it worth every dollar it costs to you. **No. 308**—\$10.00.

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EQUIPMENT COMPANY
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Clay Center, Kan.—Pvt. William Smith, who was employed at the Mid-Kansas Milling Co. before being inducted into the Army, is reported missing in action in France as of Nov. 8th, according to a message received from the War Department by his parents.—G. M. H.

Bluff City, Kan.—Garrett Williams, manager of the Kansas Milling Co. elevator and distributor of the Purina feeds for this section, was awarded a \$25 war bond for having sold the largest percentage of Purina Laying Feeds during the month of October, over last year's quota, of any Purina dealer in this division.

Protection, Kan.—The Protection Co-op. Supply Co. has let a contract to Chalmers & Borton for construction of a modern concrete terminal elevator of 250,000 bus. capacity. The new elevator will be erected across the street west from the present elevator. It is planned to have it completed by next June in time for next year's crop.

Ingalls, Kan.—A. H. Hewes, veteran elevator manager in Grau County with elevators at Ingalls, Charleston and Pierceville, has sold his holdings to Ralph S. Moore, of Wichita, Kan., who took over the properties including the elevators on Jan. 1. Mr. Hewes bought the local property from the Elevator & Supply Co. in 1920.

Manhattan, Kan.—John J. Vanier, extensive mill and elevator owner of Salina, Kan., will build an alfalfa dehydrating plant about three miles east of Manhattan, in Blue Township alongside the Union Pacific railroad tracks in the heart of the alfalfa growing section. Excavation of the railroad right of way has been made and the ties already have been laid for a switch siding 330 ft. in length.—G. M. H.

Lindsborg, Kan.—Fire damaged the new Lindsborg Alfa-Meal mill recently when it started in the headhouse and destroyed the dust collector and conveyor. The fire also destroyed a quantity of alfalfa seed. Damage was estimated at \$2,000.—G. M. H.

Lewis, Kan.—The Lewis Co-operative Elevator is getting ready to install a modern scale in its plant in preparation for a big grain business in 1945, according to Charles Fossey, manager. This scale will be one of the largest scales in this part of the country, with a platform forty-five ft. long and ten ft. wide.—G. M. H.

Dodge City, Kan.—The following new members have been enrolled recently as members of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n: Edelman Grain Co., Berwick; McKinney Mill & Elvtr. Co., Yates Center; Wm. Kopper Grain Co., South Haven; H. V. Parker Grain Co., Hugoton; The Blair Milling Co., Atchison; Kansas Flour Mills Co., Cottonwood Falls; Zentmyer Grain & Coal Co., Willis; Huron Grain Co., Huron; Pinder Grain & Coal Co., Effingham; Bailey Grain, Manter; Jordan Elevator, Winona.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y.

Dodge City, Kan.—The office of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n on Feb. 1 will be moved to Hutchinson, and a full-time sec'y will take over. The association work has been too heavy for a part time sec'y, a fact the executive board as well as the present sec'y has realized. Orris E. Case, well known to the majority of members of the association, who has spent several years in the grain and feed business in southeastern Kansas, has been appointed sec'y. Beginning Feb. 1, Mr. Case's office will be located in the Rorabaugh-Wiley Bldg., Hutchinson, Kan.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y.

Dodge City, Kan.—During the coming session of the Kansas legislature, we understand there will be introduced a new feed stuffs law designed to permit manufacturers to pay their feed tax quarterly on the basis of production report rendered rather than to have to attach the feed tax tags to each bag of feed produced. We have a tentative copy of this proposed bill, but we recommend that interested feed manufacturers obtain a copy of this proposal and submit their recommendations to their state senators and representatives or to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. A copy of the bill in its proposed form may be obtained from the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Manhattan, Kan.—Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Kansas State College, has requested a total of \$20,000 for the next biennium for construction and repair of buildings and equipment at four branch experiment stations. He has requested \$10,000 for the building of a modern, 20,000-bu. elevator for grain storage at the Fort Hays branch station, at Hays, Kan. The present wheat elevator there, which was erected in 1915, holds only 8,000 bus., and when filled "the sides of the building bulge and grain spills from cracks so it is impossible to fumigate and to exclude rats from the structure." Pres. Eisenhower also requested in his report to the state board of regents that \$5,000 yearly for the next two years be provided for turkey feeding investigations at the Garden City station. "For the state as a whole, turkey production has become a 7-million-dollar industry."—G. M. H.

KENTUCKY

Lexington, Ky.—The Feeders Supply Store, handling a full line of farm supplies for poultry and livestock feeding, opened Dec. 16 with C. L. Mosely as manager.

Louisville, Ky.—The first car load of fertilizer shipped to Kentucky by the Southern States Co-operatives arrived in Scott County, and was handled on a siding at Georgetown. It is claimed that other co-op stores are to be open in Louisville, Glasgow and Shelbyville by Feb. 1.—A. W. W.

Lebanon, Ky.—H. Ward Henderson, for over six years manager of the local branch of the Haydon Mill & Grain Co., resigned, effective Dec. 23, to become manager of the local unit of the Southern States Co-operative, Inc., which will be established here early next spring. C. C. Williamson, of Bradfordsville, formerly connected with the Stoll Oil Refining Co. here, has succeeded him at the Haydon Mill & Grain Co.

MICHIGAN

Moseley, Mich.—The Alton Mill, which has provided flour for this vicinity since 1862, has been razed.

Davison, Mich.—Earl G. Post, who established a feed and poultry business here in 1898, which gradually grew into the Post Lumber & Coal Co., and which he operated until, at the age of 80 he sold to Howard McCara, died Dec. 19, aged 90 years.

Carleton, Mich.—We are contemplating construction of a concrete storage elevator of 125,000 bus. capacity. We need better unloading equipment for unloading box cars and also are planning to install a molasses mixer and automatic bagging scale.—Monte E. Kahlbaum, Kahlbaum Bros.

MINNESOTA

Fosston, Minn.—Ernest Johnson has been named manager of Peavey Elevators' elevator, succeeding Herman Knutson who recently went to Grand Forks.

Roseau, Minn.—The Roseau Farm Supply is closing out its business here in favor of the Farmers Co-op Elevator which recently put in its new feed mill.

Grand Meadow, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator & Mercantile has purchased the Burgess & Sons lumber yard, and will operate it in connection with its elevator business.

New Ulm, Minn.—The \$35,000 addition to the feed department of the Eagle Roller Mill Co. is completed and ready for operation as soon as some machinery, not yet arrived, is delivered and installed.

Ortonville, Minn.—A fire at the Bagley Elevator Dec. 18 burned the office, driveway and testing room, damage amounting to approximately \$3,500. The blaze started in the office near the heater in the absence of W. B. Sellin, manager, and was discovered by an employee.

Crookston, Minn.—Elevator operators and seed dealers held a meeting at Hotel Crookston the evening of Dec. 20, with a talk by R. S. Dunham, agronomist at the Northwest School, highlighting the program. Following the talk a general discussion of new varieties of seed and possibilities of their use in the future was held.

Maynard, Minn.—A. T. McNab, for many years manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. until 1936 when he started a grain business at Minnesota Falls, died at Rochester, recently, following an operation. He left the grain business in 1938, entering the employ of the Investor's Syndicate for whom he worked at the time of his death.

DULUTH LETTER

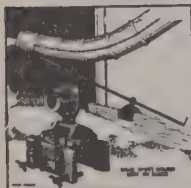
The Duluth Board of Trade Clearing Ass'n held its annual election Jan. 2, electing the following directors: W. R. McCarthy, George Barnum, H. B. Stoker, F. C. Tenney, H. W. Wilson, F. B. Mitchell, D. T. Dinham. W. R. McCarthy was elected pres., H. W. Wilson, vice pres., Geo. F. Foster, sec'y to serve for 1945.—F. G. C.

The Duluth Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n's annual election will be held Jan. 16 or 17, 1945, to elect five directors, and officers for the coming year. Present directors are, R. G. Sims, F. B. Mitchell, W. J. McCabe, W. W. Bleacher, E. W. Woodruff; president, R. G. Sims; vice pres., W. J. McCabe; sec'y, F. G. Carlson.—F. G. C.

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AND FEED PLANTS**

R. R. HOWELL CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

W. H. Johnson is a new member of the Duluth Board of Trade.

The Duluth Board of Trade will hold its annual election Jan. 16, and the nominating com'te has submitted the following for office: Pres., W. S. Bagley; vice pres., H. B. Stoker; directors, W. W. Blecher, W. J. McCabe, W. R. McCarthy; board of arbitration, J. R. McCarthy, B. T. Dinham, M. P. McGraw; board of appeals, C. E. Fuller, Jr., E. H. Schumacher, W. F. Starkey, G. C. Wilson, J. A. Bennison.—F. G. C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The F. C. Riebe Grain Co. has been incorporated by Julia E. Riebe, C. C. Riebe, Fred C. Riebe, Jr., and Jesse E. Riebe.

Contract has been awarded by the Electric Steel Elevator Division for alterations costing \$10,000 to its grain bins at 2510 Marshall St., S. E.

Frank S. Francis, 86, a resident here for 68 years and engaged in the grain business here for many years, died recently at Hawthorne, Cal., on his 61st wedding anniversary.

Spencer Kellogg, Jr., 68, former vice-president and director of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., died Dec. 19 in Santa Barbara, Cal. Mr. Kellogg was a large shareholder in the firm founded by his father but was not active in its management.

Fumigation of stored grain was the topic of general discussion at the monthly meeting of the Minneapolis Chapter, Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, held the evening of Jan. 9. A motion picture showing fumigation of farm-stored grain was included on the program.

Stock of the Sunland Mfg. Co., which manufactures and distributes wheat germ oil for livestock and poultry feeds, was destroyed in a fire that did more than \$100,000 damage to a local warehouse on Jan. 2. Albert Pacini, head of the company, stated shipments will be delayed for about three weeks as a result of the fire.

MISSOURI

Polo, Mo.—A change of venue to Livingston County was taken in the suit of Mr. and Mrs. William Thomas Switzer against the Polo Elvtr. Co. when the hearing came up in the December term of court. The suit is for damages for alleged injuries incurred in a fall in a building at the rear on the elevator company's grounds.

Salisbury, Mo.—Farmers in this section have more money to spend than there are things to buy for the first time in a long time. Crops have been excellent altho moisture in the corn is retarding marketing of surplus. All mills and elevators in this section seem to be running at manpower capacity.—Peer Mill & Elevator, Paul Peer, owner.

Avilla, Mo.—Luther Cockrell has sold the Avilla Mill which he owned and operated for 31 years to Oren Halen who has taken possession of the business. Mr. Cockrell has been in the milling business for 38 years, having started in 1906 at the Carthage Custom Mill, which he operated for five years. He will put in his time raising stock and improving his stock farm southeast of Carthage.

Marshfield, Mo.—Our elevator, which will be completed shortly, will have unloading capacity of 1,000 bus. per hour; storage capacity of 10,000 bus. We will be able to grind out of the bins, sack out of the bins, or load bulk into trucks. We feel that we will be able to expand our operations on bulk corn to include the adjoining counties as well as locally.—William L. Fefin, general mgr., Producers' Exchange No. 138.

St. Louis, Mo.—L. Busch Faust, general manager of the grain department, Anheuser-Busch, Inc., was nominated for president of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange for 1945; R. E. Nye, vice president, Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co., nominated for first vice president, and H. R. Diercks, St. Louis branch manager for Cargill, Inc., for second vice president. Nomination is equivalent to election as there is no opposition ticket.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Directors of the Grain Clearing Co. in election Jan. 2 named the following directors: G. A. Johnson, E. E. Klecan, F. W. Bartlett, Jr., E. C. Meservey, Jr. The first three will serve two years and the last one year. Together with carryover members, the new directors will later name officers for the year.

First Lieutenant Roy D. Leavitt of Kansas City, formerly employed by the Hart-Bartlett Sturtevant Grain Co., has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for extraordinary achievement in aerial combat as the pilot of a B-24 Liberator heavy bomber. Since his arrival in the European theater of war in March, 1944, he has flown on 30 bombing missions and holds the Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters.—G. M. H.

The Kansas City Board of Trade celebrated its fiftieth anniversary as such Jan. 2. The old Commercial Exchange was reorganized and operations started under the present name in 1895. Of the 165 members at that time, three men retain their status as charter members in the present organization. They are: R. J. Thresher, W. C. Goffe and T. L. Brodnax. The day was marked by the election of officers for the Board for the coming year.

E. R. Jessen was elected president of the Kansas City Board of Trade at the annual election held Jan. 2. T. A. O'Sullivan became first vice-president by succession and R. H. Sturtevant was named second vice-president. Candidates for the above offices were without opposition. Outcome of the contests for directors of the Board and arbitration com'te resulted as follows: E. M. Summers, F. J. Russell, W. E. Root, J. M. Flynn, J. J. Christopher and L. W. Johnson, new directors; holdover directors are W. B. Young, E. G. Wallingford, B. J. O'Dowd, M. L. Gear, R. J. Anderson and G. L. Davis; members of the arbitration board: H. G. Stevenson, R. E. Larson, Paul Harbord, J. L. Young, L. J. Byrne.

MONTANA

Valier, Mont.—Cargill, Inc., is building a warehouse here from materials salvaged when the Cargill Feed Plant northeast of here was razed.

Conrad, Mont.—Conrad is to have a large modern flour mill. Representatives of Utah capital have secured a site for the mill on the Great Northern Railway.—F. K. H.

Lindsay, Mont.—A. M. Bertus has completed the erection of an elevator for the Farmers Union. The structure, formerly at Roy, was torn down and removed to Lindsay.—F. K. H.

Conrad, Mont.—Cargill, Inc., is building a warehouse here from materials salvaged from its feed mill near Valier that recently was taken down. The new building will be used in conjunction with the company's new oil seed mill being erected here.

Great Falls, Mont.—Montana's grain inspection laboratory has been awarded a certificate of excellence for '43-'44 protein analysis plus the highest rating in the Pacific Northwest. A. H. Kruse, state commissioner, has been so notified by the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, and is based on the efficiency of the laboratory, which handles from 80,000 to 95,000 tests annually. Tests are made both from railroad cars of wheat and from individual samples submitted. Both protein content and grade are tested.—F. K. H.

NEBRASKA

Royal, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elevator recently installed a new moisture tester.

Primrose, Neb.—Charles Wilson, manager of the T. B. Hord Grain Co., is ill of pneumonia.

Cozad, Neb.—The new alfalfa mill of the Poppe Alfalfa Co., located in the southwest part of town, is completed and has started operating.

Callaway, Neb.—William Burgland of Lexington is assisting with work at the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co. plant. The local elevator has been remodeled.

Crete, Neb.—The Crete Mills was host at a Christmas party during the holidays when 350 guests were entertained at a turkey dinner, followed by a distribution of gifts to all present.

Loomis, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. recently installed two new roller bearing boots; two new leg belts with new cups; and new pit and head house spouting. Eck Olsen did the work.

David City, Neb.—The David City Grain Co. has moved its office into new rooms adjoining the elevator. The addition is 18x24 ft. in which is a built-in vault. A 40-ft. deck scale has been installed. The old office building is being taken down and the ground it occupied used for parking space.

Year 'round efficiency
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GRAIN BUCKET
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Lexington, Neb.—A. J. Brinker has purchased all of the Nebraska properties of Central Mills, Inc., and has changed the name of the local properties to Central Alfalfa. He purchased the interest of D. E. Merrick of Dunbridge, O. Mr. Brinker has operated the local alfalfa processing plant for the past two years.

Hordville, Neb.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n held its annual meeting recently when 4 per cent interest on capital stock was paid and dividends of 5 per cent on grain sold to the elevator and 3 per cent on grain bought from the elevator and 7 per cent on merchandise bought, were paid to stockholders. A net profit of \$20,704.12 was reported. C. O. Rodine is manager, William Schweikert, assistant manager.

Omaha, Neb.—A substantial acquisition of all outstanding stock of the Updike Grain Corp. of Omaha was made recently by the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. Altho the sum involved was not disclosed, it was understood to be around a million dollars. The corporate entity of the Omaha firm will be maintained and Nelson B. Updike, Omaha president and founder, will continue with the company in a capacity to be announced later. The present owners of Colorado Milling & Elvtr acquired that company from the John Dower and Mullen interests in May, 1943. The milling company also conducts a commission and brokerage business in grain in the Kansas City market thru its wholly-owned subsidiary, the Rocky Mountain Grain & Commission Co.—G. M. H.—The Updike firm is one of the largest firms in the Omaha market and operates the 2,750,000-bu. Chicago & North Western railway terminal elevator at Council Bluffs, Ia.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Howard G. Wascher has been elected a vice president of the Corn Products Refining Co., with which he has been associated since 1908. He will be chiefly concerned with planning and research directed toward the rehabilitation, development and operation of foreign facilities for manufacture and distribution of the company's products.

New York, N. Y.—Formation of the partnership of Crawford, Callan & Co., export and import commission merchants and representatives of foreign and domestic shippers, has been announced. The partners are F. E. Crawford of Crawford, Keen & Co., of Buenos Aires; Wm. Callan, former vice-pres. of The Borden Co., and George Simon, former vice-pres. and treasurer of the Heyden Chemical Corp.—C. M. B.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Continental Grain Co. on Dec. 27 took title to the 4,500,000-bu. Concrete Central Elevator on Buffalo River. The deal was the largest transfer of property along Buffalo's waterfront in several years. The structure, now filled with grain, was purchased from the Eastern Grain Elevator Corp., which has operated the elevator for the past 25 years. The elevator is the third largest in Buffalo. It has handled as much as 65,000,000 bus. of grain during a navigation season. It has a 1,500-ft. pier with a 22-ft. water draft, can unload 20 railroad cars an hour and can transfer from elevator to ship or lighter at the rate of 85,000 bus. an hour. Gerald W. DuRant has been promoted to assistant vice-president of Continental and will have jurisdiction over elevator operations. He formerly was manager of the Buffalo branch office of Continental. Mr. DuRant said Continental will absorb the elevator personnel and some of the office staff of Eastern Grain. Continental Grain, one of the country's leading grain and elevator concerns, will move its local office into larger quarters in the Marine Trust Bldg. The Concrete-Central Elevator is the last of several once owned by the Eastern Grain Elvtr. Corp., which is controlled by the Grammer and Rammacher estates. The company has been active in Buffalo grain business for about 40 years.—G. E. T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Grand Forks, N. D.—The Russell-Miller Milling Co. sustained a sprinkler leakage loss on Dec. 25.

Langdon, N. D.—Henry Albrecht, veteran elevator man who retired from the business in 1938 because of failing health, died Dec. 7.

Fargo, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota will meet here Jan. 23, 24 and 25 in annual conclave. Requests for rooms are being referred to R. H. Barry, sec'y of the Fargo Chamber of Commerce, who will handle all room allotments.

Coleharbor, N. D.—Elmer Hepper, 31, manager of the local Peavey Elevator, was killed the evening of Dec. 21 when the automobile truck he was riding in, out of control, ran off the road near here. His companion, owner of the farm truck, was seriously injured.

Fargo, N. D.—Otto W. Klindworth, Fessenden, was named president of the North Dakota Crop Improvement Ass'n at the recent annual meeting held here. Ben Gorder of Valley City was elected vice-president; William Leary, agricultural engineer, sec'y, and R. C. Hastings, state seed commissioner, treasurer.

Monango, N. D.—Fire that broke out in the cupola of the Farmers Elevator the night of Dec. 10 was extinguished by volunteer firemen with a minimum amount of damage, G. Stewart, manager, stated. Floyd Secoy, rural mail carrier and volunteer fireman, died Dec. 16 in St. Luke's Hospital, Aberdeen, as a result of injuries received while fighting the fire.

Glenburn, N. D.—S. A. Pritz, Minot, who operates two elevators in Karlsruhe under the name of Karlsruhe Elvtr. Co., has purchased two elevators here from Johnson & Wold, taking over the property Jan. 1. He will operate as the Glenburn Elvtr. Co., with Lawrence Wold, one of the retiring proprietors, as manager. Roland Johnson, the other member of the firm, is retiring from business because of ill health. Both elevators, which together have a 50,000 bus. storage capacity, have undergone reconditioning recently. Mr. Pritz stated a 50-h.p. attrition feed mill is being installed.

OHIO

Oak Harbor, O.—The Ottawa County Co-op Ass'n plans to do some building or enlarging or both this year.—L. E. S.

Toledo, O.—The thirtieth annual convention of the Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held Feb. 22-23 at the Secor Hotel, Toledo, according to an announcement by the sec'y, Charles S. Latelau.

Columbus, O.—The Kerr Feed Service Co. has been formed, to conduct an animal analytical service, with offices on East Bond St. Michael B. Kerr is president of the company. The firm renders nutritional, analytical and formula services to animal feed manufacturers.

St. Marys, O.—Bernard Wilker, 64, prominent in grain circles for a number of years, died at his home east of Montezuma Dec. 2. He had been ill of a complication of diseases since Thanksgiving Day. Mr. Wilker had been associated with the United Grain & Milling Co. at St. Henry, the Burkettville Grain Co., Maria Stein Grain Co. and St. Mary's Grain Co., also the City Fuel Co. of here of which his son was manager.

Kenton, O.—The furnace room, office and seed storage room back of the mill of the Kenton Farmers Grain & Supply, of which Fred Dierkscheide is owner, was damaged badly by fire the morning of Jan. 2. It is believed the fire spread into the seed room from a furnace pipe running thru that part of the building where much of the damage was reported to seed stored in sacks. The office structure was badly burned. Mr. Dierkscheide attributed start of the fire to an explosion in the furnace. When the explosion occurred smoke and soot were thrown over Pearl Martin, an employee, and Mr. Dierkscheide gave him his attention. He saw no evidence of fire then, and took the man to his home. Richard Collins, another employee, was left in charge of the place. Shortly after he discovered the fire and called the fire department, whose prompt arrival and efficient work prevented further spread of the flames. While taking Mr. Martin to his home, the radiator of Mr. Dierkscheide's automobile was frozen and unaware that his building was on fire, he drove on to his home to thaw out the radiator. While there, he was notified of the fire.

OKLAHOMA

Bristow, Okla.—The Collins-Horany Mill & Elevator started operations early in December.

Fairfax, Okla.—O. A. Maxey has his new feed mill, located in the old laundry building, in operation.

Rush Springs, Okla.—A new alfalfa plant has been completed here, the A. Edward Smith Const. Co. having the building contract.

Fairfax, Okla.—The Salt Creek Alfalfa Mill & Feed Co. plans to build an elevator and feed plant here this winter in connection with its alfalfa mill being constructed at Remington, F. M. Overstreet announced.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The north side of the General Mills building at N. W. 1 and Francis was damaged recently when an air tank outside the engine room exploded. C. W. Howard, manager, stated no one was injured.

Guthrie, Okla.—L. Eaton, owner and manager of the L. Eaton, Wholesale, announced he and Mrs. Eaton have purchased the Farmers Mill from E. S. Williamson, and will now be able to give their customers complete service in custom grinding and mixing of feeds.

Crescent, Okla.—A small cleaning plant has been erected here by the Johnston Seed Co. and operating under Frank Richards name, to be used primarily for cleaning beans and peas. A new 29-D Cleaner was installed and will be used in connection with other small cleaners.

Cushing, Okla.—The Old Town Mill Grinding Feed Co. plant was gutted by fire Dec. 8, damage to building and contents estimated at \$1,500. The building and contents were owned by Glen Long. The fire is believed to have started from an exhaust pipe on the grinder igniting feed.

Remington (Burbank p. o.), Okla.—The newly organized Salt Creek Alfalfa Mill & Feed Co. will build a mill at Sid Dellapalin's ranch, contract for construction having been let to Edward Smith Const. Co. The mill should be ready to operate in time for next spring's crop. A Santa Fe line at the site will service the plant.

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Anadarko, Okla.—The Anadarko Alfalfa Mills has been incorporated and construction of an alfalfa dehydrating plant will start at once. John Pollard is president of the new organization; Oris Orme, vice pres.; Ray Rector, sec'y-treas. The A. Edward Smith Const. Co. was awarded the contract for building.

Enid, Okla.—Among new building projects knocked out by the military needs is the new \$1,600,000 grain elevator to have been built by the Union Equity Co-operative Ass'n. Military men stressed as army needs extensions to power and shell-loading plants in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas as well as new construction.

Cherokee, Okla.—Priorities have been approved and orders have been placed for equipment which is to go into the Waldo Alfalfa Milling Co. plant, N. B. Waldo, president, announced. C. G. Blackburn of Toledo, Okla., has been contracted with to take charge of construction and to be manager of the mill after it is in operation.

Cherokee, Okla.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Ass'n is planning to build a 200,000-bu. elevator. Engineers and contractors consulted have placed a tentative cost of \$70,000 for construction of the proposed project. Of this amount \$30,000 must be obtained from local interests, and subscriptions are being taken. It is hoped to have the new elevator ready for next year's harvest if construction is undertaken.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Oklahoma City Grain Exchange is preparing to invite grain dealers to a general conference of the trade here Feb. 21 to discuss the federal grain grades, the insect infestation of grain, and recommended varieties of grain. The day's conference will be closed with a banquet. W. B. Combs, market specialist of Agricultural Extension Service, has been asked to discuss "Grain Grading at Country Points."

Buffalo, Okla.—Priority application for construction of a 200,000-bu. elevator by Buffalo Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is now before W. P. B. The projected construction of a concrete and steel grain elevator was decided upon at the company's recent annual meeting. A. R. Shelton was re-employed as manager and B. M. Askew as his assistant at the meeting. Construction of the new elevator will add more than four times the present storage capacity to the company's grain facilities. Site of the new structure will be on the lots immediately south of the new warehouse now being built. Existing facilities will continue in operation and business through the elevator will not be interrupted by new construction. If priorities are granted, it is hoped to have the new elevator ready for operation before the next wheat harvest season, Manager Shelton stated.

Choska (Coweta p. o.), Okla.—Plans to begin immediate construction of a \$55,000 alfalfa dehydrating plant on the G. A. Childress farm have been announced by Mr. Childress. Associated with him in the enterprise are J. F. Darby, C. F. Lynde and J. D. Cole of Muskogee. The plant will be all metal and concrete and have a milling capacity of 3,500 lbs. of alfalfa meal per hour. In addition the plant also will dehydrate cereal grasses, wheat, oats, rye and barley. The meal from these products will be used for the manufacture of vitamin products and a Kansas City laboratory has contracted for the entire output of these products from the plant. The alfalfa meal will be handled by the Cole Grain Co. of Muskogee. The latest type equipment will be installed and the machinery will be driven by a 500-h.p. gas engine and will generate its own electricity for lights and small power units thruout the building. Equipment will be shipped in February, Mr. Childress stated, and it is planned to have the mill in operation this spring.

Seattle, Wash.—C. A. Collins, 70, formerly a well-known feed dealer, died at his home Dec. 29. He was a native of Indiana.—F. K. H.

Myrick (Helix p. o.), Ore.—The Myrick Elvtr. Co. will construct a 100,000-bu. capacity addition to its grain elevator, costing about \$30,000. Guy Hugunin has been given the contract and work will start at once.

Seattle, Wash.—The plant of Van Waterr & Rogers, Inc., feed concentrate and chemical distributing house, sustained considerable damage when some sprinkler heads in the fire system broke. The loss was estimated at between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

Spokane, Wash.—Contracts for making 8,500,000 lbs. of flour of all grades at a cost of approximately \$250,000 were placed with two Inland Empire flour milling concerns by the war food administration. Spokane Flour Mills was awarded a contract for 2,500,000 lbs. The Preston-Shaffer Mills, Walla Walla, get a contract for 6,000,000 lbs.—F. K. H.

Kahlotus, Wash. — The Kahlotus Grain & Supply Co. on Dec. 21 filed notice of voluntary dissolution.

Pocatello, Ida.—Production of superphosphate fertilizer has begun in the plant built by J. R. Simplot, who also operates a large potato and onion dehydration plant at Caldwell. Rock phosphate processed at the plant comes from Conda, 80 miles east of Pocatello. Approximately 80,000 tons of superphosphate will be produced annually.—F. K. H.

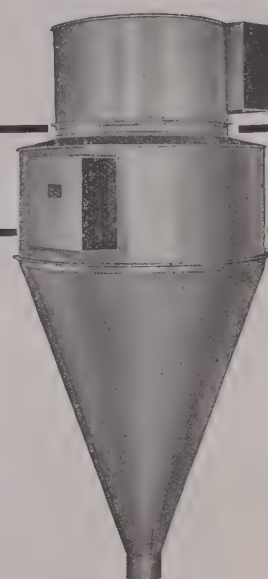
Boise, Ida.—The 1944 crop provided the state with its biggest cash return in agriculture in its history. In spite of serious war-time difficulties, total harvested acreage of the field and vegetable crops was 3,350,900 or more than 2 per cent greater than the 1943 harvested acreage. New records of yield per acre were established for corn and wheat 30 bus. The dry pea crop was the second largest grown in the state and the dry bean crop was the third largest.—F. K. H.

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PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Kahlotus, Wash.—Contract for the new grain elevator being built here was awarded L. Delivoux.

Scio, Ore.—The Withers Produce Co. has been sold to Jess Wells of Shelburn by J. A. Withers who has operated the feed, grain and dairy market for 17 years. Possession was given Jan. 1. Mr. Wells' son, Keith, will be associated in the business.

Willbridge, Ore.—Keith Sime, district manager for Chipman Chemical Co., announces the opening of its local new plant. The new branch will produce weed killing chemicals for agricultural and railroad use as well as insecticides and fungicides.—F. K. H.

The Dalles, Ore.—Several recommendations including the scrapping of the allotment system of crop control and establishment of an alternative method were made by Wasco County delegates at the meeting of Eastern Oregon Wheat League at Arlington Jan. 7 to 9.—F. K. H.

Mikkalo, Ore.—The Condon Graingrowers Co-operative is building a 140,000-bu. elevator here, contract having been let jointly to Henry George & Sons and the Mid-State Const. Co. The plant will be equipped with the finest grain handling facilities obtainable and a complete dust collecting system. Construction has been temporarily halted pending more favorable weather conditions.

Condon, Ore.—Contract for construction of a 315,000-bu. elevator here for the Condon Grain-growers Co-operative was let jointly to Henry George & Sons and the Mid-State Const. Co., and work is going forward as rapidly as possible in view of present unfavorable weather conditions. The plant will be equipped with the latest-type grain handling machinery, conveying equipment and complete dust collecting system.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh, Pa.—George Boyd, associated with the Central Grain Elevator Co. for 40 years and retired for the past year, died recently.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Fire originating in the cupola of the corrugated iron and wood structure of the Tidewater Mill & Elevator Co.'s grain elevator Dec. 13 was prevented from spreading to grain storage bins by firemen. The blaze was caused by a short circuit.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Canistota, S. D.—The Canistota Grain Co. has been sold to Clark Dristy of Miller, S. D., who took possession Jan. 1.

Vale, S. D.—Earl Holtry has been named new manager of the Tri-State Elevator, succeeding Gilbert Holtry who has been called to the Army.

White, S. D.—The H. C. Denhart Elevator was totally destroyed by fire on Dec. 23. Stock of the Harold F. Barg Elevator near by was slightly damaged by exposure to the blaze. The east wall and portion of the room of the C. F. Barg mill building were damaged when the fire was communicated to the building from the burning Denhart elevator.

TENNESSEE

Shelbyville, Tenn.—We plan to repair and improve our feed plant and erect a new elevator with storage capacity of 100,000 bus. We expect to commence this work when materials and labor are available.—Dixie Grain Co., H. C. Tilford, pres.

TEXAS

Stamford, Tex.—W. W. Scott has sold the Stamford Mill & Elevator Co. to Cecil Gray and Fred Gray, who will continue the business.—W. W. S.

Dallas, Tex.—Dr. W. C. Tully has been appointed director of nutritional research of the Burrus Feed Mills, with headquarters here. Dr. Tully has been associated with several companies in the feed business over a period of years, and until recently was sales specialist with Lederle Laboratories.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Herman Dawson, formerly associated with the Paul Allison Co., has established his own firm here, to be known as the Herman Dawson Co. The company will specialize in sorghum grains, but will handle other grains as well.

Sweetwater, Tex.—Construction of the \$18,000 co-operative Farm Sales Service Co. grain elevator is completed on the Santa Fe trackage. The elevator has a capacity of about 13,000 bus. and is equipped with a large truck scale. Dalton Moore is manager of the elevator.

Bryan, Tex.—The Texas Alfalfa Milling Co. has been organized as a partnership by R. C. Bryan of Osceola, Ark., and Harlow L. Schmidt, Bryan. The new company has purchased the Texas plant of the Waldo Alfalfa Milling Co., near here, where headquarters will be maintained. Mr. Bryan has a large cotton plantation at Osceola, where he also operates an alfalfa dehydrating plant. Mr. Schmidt for many years was associated with the Heil Co. and the Arnold Dryer Co., Milwaukee, in charge of engineering on alfalfa dehydrating equipment.

Welsh, Tex.—Plans have been completed and a contract drawn for construction of a \$175,000 rice drier and storage plant here, to be built by M. C. and M. N. Kleinman. It will be of steel and concrete, of 200,000 bbl. capacity and 100,000 bbl. storage capacity, and will be expected to take care of some 25,000 to 30,000 acres of rice. The plant will be located on a site within the city limits along the Southern Pacific siding. Building will start as soon as WPB gives its permission, application to build having been made, and it is hoped to have the plant in operation in time to handle the 1945 rice crop.

Garwood, Tex.—William K. Lehrer, prominent and widely known rice planter and business man, will build one of the largest and most modern rice drying and bulk handling plants in the Southwest, it has been announced by Central Engineering Office. The plant will be of typical elevator design, constructed of reinforced concrete thruout. Storage capacity will be in excess of 45,000 bbls. including the space to be used as working or tempering bins in the drying process. Shipping facilities will be provided for loading motor trucks direct from each bin, the plant to be situated some distance off a railway. Machinery and equipment for the plant will have a capacity to handle some 10,000 acres of rice annually. During peak of the harvest as much as 15,000 bbls. of rice daily can be received at the plant. Two large receiving pits and conveyors will be provided to serve trucks bringing rice from the combines to the drier. The plant will be equipped with four 30-ft. rice drier units, arranged in batteries of two, each battery thus consisting of two driers and a large fan. Among several innovations to be embodied in the plant is an electric control system whereby one operator can handle the entire plant operation by remote control from the central panel board in the control room of the head house. The dust arising from the driers will be controlled by a specially designed feature of the plant. Planning, design, and supervision of construction will be under the personal direction of Albert Van Zyverden, consulting engineer. When plans are completed and priorities obtained the construction will be turned over to some large contracting firm successfully bidding on the job.

WISCONSIN

Appleton, Wis.—The Liethen Grain Co. building, damaged by fire last July, is being repaired.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Milwaukee-Western Malt Co. has changed its name to Zinn Malt-ing Co.

Boyceville, Wis.—The Connorsville Co-operative Feed Mill has increased its common stock from 150 shares at \$10 each to 450 shares at \$10 each.

Mukwonago, Wis.—Roy C. Hautz, who purchased the feed and lumber business of Frank Miller last spring, has sold the business to Mr. Cooley of the Blizzard Lumber Co. of Milwaukee, who took possession Jan. 1.

Gibbsville (Sheboygan Falls), Wis.—Special surprises, free food and free grinding were features of the two-day grand opening celebration Dec. 21 and 22 held here by Huibregtse Bros. The occasion marked installation of new machinery including a large two-fan hammer mill and two one-ton feed mixers.

Advocate 3 to 1 Price Ratio for Flaxseed

At the annual meeting of the Flax Institute of the United States held recently in Minneapolis a resolution was adopted asking for a Government program to insure the flax producer a price ratio of not less than three to one as compared to wheat and an acreage for 1945 of not less than 5 million.

The meeting was well attended by men from state agricultural colleges and from industry and the results of the year's work on flax breeding, weed control and other educational matters connected with flax were reviewed. Recommendations were made looking toward a more extensive program of committee work at the 1945 meeting.

The Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Association representing several thousand co-operative and independent country grain shippers and the Northwest Country Elevator Association whose members own and operate approximately 1,200 country elevators in the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana commends the Flax Institute for its efforts to obtain maximum production of flaxseed during the year 1945, stating that action initiated by the Ass'n in sponsoring production incentives to increase the acreage of flaxseed will prove to be extremely beneficial to farmer and consumer alike.

A Rechargeable Flashlight Battery

Anyone using a flashlight for maintenance work around a mill or elevator will be glad to learn of the new type of rechargeable flashlight storage battery which is now on the market and is available for prompt shipment. This battery is similar in construction to an automobile storage battery, in that it has a wet cell. One of these batteries is said to eliminate the future purchase of 400 of the regular type of flashlight batteries.

This battery can be recharged over and over again just like the storage battery in your automobile. This is done by means of a simple charger, which will plug into any light socket. No matter how much the flashlight is used, the charger will always keep the flashlight fully charged to give greater amount of uniformly bright light.

If flashlights are used daily you can save as much as \$10.00 a year battery expense on each flashlight alone. The battery comes in a 2-cell size, but a spacer plug can be obtained to use the battery in 3-cell flashlights. This battery and charger is available from the Seedburo Equipment Co.



Rechargeable Flashlight Battery

Grain Carriers

Northern Pacific directors recently approved the purchase of 1,000 box cars, delivery starting the third quarter of 1945.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Northwest Shippers Advisory Board will meet Jan. 25 at the Lowry Hotel.

The 13 shippers advisory boards estimate the car loadings of grain the first quarter of 1945 at 378,524, against 389,888 during the first quarter of 1944.

Box car orders for delivery the third quarter of 1945 include 1,000 for the Union Pacific, and 500 cars each for the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific.

Chas. D. Mahaffie's reappointment as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission is said to be opposed by Southern congressmen, who claim he blocked their efforts to lower southern freight rates.

The new Mexican surcharge on freight rates beginning Jan. 1 applies on freight loaded in the United States prior to Jan. 1. The charge varies on different railroads in Mexico from 15 to 24 per cent.

Tire Ration certificates dated Mar. 31, 1944, and earlier have been invalidated by the Office of Price Administration. Very few of these old certificates are still unused in hands of consumers and action is not expected to affect very many vehicle operators.

Loading of revenue freight on the railroads of the United States in 1944 totaled 43,441,266 cars, according to complete reports for the year, the Ass'n of American Railroads announced. Loading of grain and grain products decreased 4.8 per cent, from 2,648,308 carloads in 1943 to 2,521,262 in 1944.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Western Ass'n of Railway Executives has asked the U. S. district court to dismiss an antitrust suit charging 47 railroads and 90 railroad and banking officials with conspiracy to maintain non-competitive rates and monopolize transportation in the western United States.

Legislation to give voters the opportunity of amending their state constitutions to protect highway funds is proposed in 18 states: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered unloading from cars of the wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation that has been on track an unreasonable length of time. The Southern Pacific has been holding 34 cars of Australian wheat, the Pacific Electric 14 cars, the Union Pacific 9 and the Santa Fe 11 cars.

The new and world's largest ice breaker, Mackinaw, cut thru ice 12 inches thick in the St. Mary's river Jan. 8 to make a path for three steamships, the Hidalgo, Nelson and Pemiscot from Lake Superior to Lake Michigan. The boats will steam from Chicago down the Illinois waterway and Mississippi River. Navigation on the lakes usually closes Dec. 13, and the latest the Sault Ste. Marie locks have been open was Dec. 26, 1904.

Grain and grain products loading during the week ending Dec. 23 totaled 46,088 cars, an increase of 1,410 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 4,358 cars above the corresponding week in 1943. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Dec. 23, totaled 32,065 cars, an increase of 722 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 3,458 cars above the corresponding week in 1943, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has directed the Ass'n of American Railroads to restrict the number of cars moving into Mexico during any month so that the number will not exceed the number which moved into the United States during the previous month. The order, which also permits restrictions on the type of car permitted to be in Mexico, affects all freight cars except privately owned, leased or controlled refrigerator and tank cars. The order is effective Jan. 1 and expires Sept. 1.

Class I railroads in the first eleven months of this year had a net railway operating income, before interest and rentals, of \$1,035,410,270 compared with \$1,290,046,349 in the like period of 1943. In the twelve months ended Nov. 30, 1944, the rate of return on property investment averaged 4.02 per cent compared with a rate of return of 5.42 per cent for the twelve months ended Nov. 30, 1943, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Mexico's corn crop is estimated at 88,000,000 bus., compared with 70,000,000 bus. in 1943. Altho a surplus is indicated several million bus. have been imported during October and November.

Australia will have only 37,000,000 bus. of wheat available for export, and Canada is shipping wheat to India and other far eastern points normally supplied by Australia. Carryover included, the Australian supply is 125,000,000 bus.

N. E. Indiana Ass'n Reelects Officers

The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n held its annual meeting Jan. 8th at the Fort Wayne Athletic Club. Fifty dealers attended.

Dinner was served at 7 p. m. and this was followed by a business meeting and election of officers for 1945.

M. Clifford Townsend, former Governor of Indiana, was guest speaker.

Speaking on "Agriculture as a Business Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow," Mr. Townsend charged that once there was distrust between farmers and business men. "Farming today has become a stabilized and prosperous vocation, and production is at a high level despite the problem of procuring machinery and equipment."

"If the agriculture income is multiplied seven and one-half times, it totals the national income," he continued, asserting that the big problem of tomorrow is to maintain stability and a profitable income.

He advocated the stability of prices by a floor under values and said that agriculture would take care of itself. The effect of farm price stability on Indiana was stressed when he disclosed that Indiana formerly was 50 per cent agricultural and still is 42 per cent agricultural.

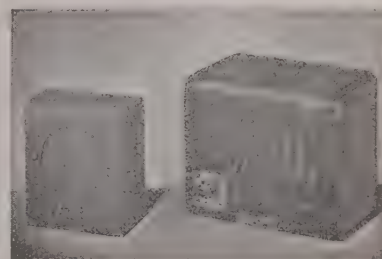
Officers elected are Philip E. Legge, president, Uniondale; Ezra H. Stoller, vice-pres., Woodburn, and A. L. Leif, secretary and treasurer, Fort Wayne.

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The Call-A-Phone is economical to use. Can be used for an entire month for less than 15c. Consumes about half the current used by an ordinary 60 watt bulb.



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Field Seeds

Omaha, Neb.—The Western Seedsmen's Ass'n will meet Mar. 31 at the Hotel Fontenelle.

Eugene, Ore.—The Oregon Seed Growers League will hold its annual meeting in Eugene Jan. 16-17th.—F. K. H.

Superior, Neb.—Floyd Payne has succeeded Geo. Bowman as manager of the Bowman Seed Co. Mr. Bowman will travel for the company.

Evansville, Ind.—Herbert John Stremming, 34, assistant manager of the McCarty Seed Co. here, died at his home Jan. 3 after a short illness.—W. B. C.

Dolton, Ill.—John Harms passed away Dec. 20, aged 86 years. For many years, until his retirement four years ago, he was in the seed and feed business.

Camden, Ind.—The Soy Seed Co. has purchased a 2-story brick building; and complete modern hybrid seed corn equipment will be installed in this new location.—A. E. L.

Canfield, O.—Mark B. Templin, retired, died Dec. 20. Mark and Richard Templin at one time operated at Calla, O., the Templin Seed Co. founded by their father, Lewis Templin, in 1835.

Arenzville, Ill.—Wilbur Burrus, after an illness of less than 24 hours, died Dec. 16 in a hospital at Jacksonville of cerebral thrombosis. With his brother, Roy, he operated the Burrus Bros. Seed Co.

Glasgow, Mont.—Sales of alfalfa seed thru the Northern Montana Alfalfa Growers' Ass'n for 1944 totaled 125,000 pounds, an increase of 85 per cent over the crop for 1943, according to report of Nels C. Briggs.—F. K. H.

Seattle, Wash.—J. W. Dunn died recently, aged 79. He had conducted a retail seed and feed business and operated a fertilizer mixing plant for 30 years. His widow and a nephew continue the business under the name J. W. Dunn & Co.

St. Marys, Kan.—The \$30,000 seed corn processing plant which was expected to be finished by Jan. 1, will not be completely constructed before Feb. 15, according to E. K. Dean, head of the new co-operative institution.—G. M. H.

Jackson, Miss.—The meeting of the Mississippi Seedsmen's Ass'n, which was to have been held early in January, has been postponed on account of the illness of Pres. Noble Pace, of Cleveland, Miss. He has been in the hospital for several weeks with typhus.

Beverly Hills, Cal.—Edwin B. Northrup, formerly a member of Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn., died here Dec. 12. He disposed of his holdings in the firm in 1922; and for the past three years was connected with the Douglas Aircraft Co. of Los Angeles.

Corvallis, Ore.—Oregon's output of ladino clover seed in 1944 will be well over 300,000 pounds compared with less than 200,000 pounds in 1943. The higher production is attributed largely to the campaign put on last year for an increase in production of the certified seed. Even with the increased production demand from Eastern dairymen for ladino clover seed to increase the yield of their pastures, is still in excess of supply.—F. K. H.

Hays, Kan.—Results from experiment in sorghums at the Fort Hays Experiment station has brought about a new frontier for Western Kansas farmers. Thru scientific re-

search, new uses have been found for sorghums both in the industrial and food products fields. These experiments have been under the direction of A. F. Swanson, agronomist. A recent important development at the station is called Cody sorghum, valued both for its food content and its use in the manufacture of adhesives.—G. M. H.

Bozeman, Mont.—This fall and not next spring is the time for Montana farmers to make arrangements for their 1945 supplies of small grain seed of recommended varieties, Ralph D. Mercer, extension agronomist at Montana State College advised. Already, out of state demand for Montana grown seed of small grain varieties is higher than it would normally be for an entire season. Right now there is enough registered and approved seed of recommended small grain varieties to plant 100 per cent of the small grain acreage.—F. K. H.

Manhattan, Kan.—Kansas farmers will soon be able to plant rust-resistant oat varieties, according to R. I. Throckmorton of the department of agronomy at Kansas State College. The experiment station has approved the increase and distribution of two new varieties, Osage and Neosho, both of which have been found to be resistant to most varieties of rust and smut. These two new oat varieties also have a stiff straw and tend to resist lodging. However, seed will not be available for distribution until after the 1945 harvest.

Ohio Seed Dealers in Conference

Dr. R. D. LEWIS of Ohio State University began the program of the annual meeting of the Ohio Seed Dealers Ass'n with an address on the Seedsmen's Role in Post-War Agricultural Adjustment, promising a larger demand for seed than at present.

Dr. WILLARD of the University spoke on Some Wrong Ideas About Alfalfa.

SHELDON B. ACKERMAN corrected some mistaken ideas of both educators and seedsmen in his address on Relationship of the Research and Educational Institutions to the Seedsmen.

L. E. THATCHER of the Experiment Station and C. N. McIntyre of the Seed Laboratory led a discussion on the changes that might be made in the list of noxious weeds of Ohio.

D. F. BEARD of the Extension Service told of the advantages of seed certification to commercial seed merchants.

Pres. MAX SCARFF acted as toastmaster in the dinner given at Pomerene Hall, where Jas. Young, sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, delivered an address on Current Problems in the Seed Industry.

On the second day of the meeting, Wednesday, Dec. 20, Chas. Mills spoke on the war-time problems of the retailers, while Trimble McCullough discussed the war-time problems of the wholesalers.

"What the Farmer Expects of the Seed Dealer" was the topic of Glen McIlroy.

After adjournment of the session and a luncheon a large number joined in an inspection trip thru the agricultural laboratories of the Ohio State University at Columbus.

The conference was under the sponsorship jointly of the Ohio Seed Dealers Ass'n, Ohio State University, Ohio State Agricultural Experiment Station and the Ohio Department of Agriculture.

Oklahoma Seedsmen to Meet

Earl E. Nichols, pres., extends a hearty invitation to out-of-state seedsmen to attend the annual meeting of the Oklahoma Seedsmen's Ass'n and renew again their acquaintances among the seed trade of Oklahoma.

Registration will start at 2 p. m., Jan. 24, in the Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. The same afternoon there will be several important committee meetings. One of these will consider reorganization. Other groups will study proposed legislation.

Wednesday evening entertainment will be provided by the seedsmen of Oklahoma City.

On Thursday an address will be delivered by Earl M. Page of St. Louis, Mo.

Discussions pertaining to the problems of producing various farm and garden seeds will be led by representatives from Oklahoma A. and M. College and the Experiment Station.

The Thursday afternoon session will be devoted to open forums and business matters.

Indiana Has Tama and Vicland Seed Oats

Lafayette, Ind.—Farmers desiring to use the superior Tama and Vicland oats varieties for 1945 planting should be able to obtain Indiana grown seed according to Purdue agronomists.

Almost 10,000 acres of these two varieties were inspected for certification in 1944, thus making available approximately a half million bushels of certified seed. In addition a number of farmers grew these varieties in 1944 primarily for feed, and some of these may also be available for seed. Superior test weight and quality to many varieties formerly grown are causing many farmers to use their crops for winter feeding.

It is important therefore that farmers desiring seed of these varieties do not delay making seed purchases too long in order to take advantage of local supplies. Certified seed lists available from the Indiana Corn Growers' Ass'n at Lafayette, Ind., give names of certified seed growers in almost every oats growing county in the State.

Tama and Vicland are sister varieties that are similar in performance, are almost completely resistant to present strains of rust and smut, and outyield the widely popular Columbia, Cartier, and Gopher. They are early, short stiff strawed varieties of good quality altho like all present varieties they straw break after they become dead ripe. They were bred for corn belt conditions, and are better adapted than Canadian varieties that are often late, weak strawed and low in quality under Indiana conditions.

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Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

"Oklahoma Grimm" Proven a Fraud by Tests at Columbus

By C. J. WILLARD

Until recently no single variety of alfalfa has been more widely recommended or more widely known than Grimm. Grimm, however, is a northern variety, and in recent years there has been a distinct shortage of true Grimm seed as well as of other northern grown alfalfas. On the other hand, production of alfalfa seed in the southwestern states actually increased during the same period.

Consequently, there was a large and unsatisfied demand for Grimm and other variegated alfalfas. Thus, during the past 10 years the custom grew up among some seedsmen of calling much Oklahoma alfalfa "Oklahoma Grimm."

The simple fact is that there is only a trace of true Grimm alfalfa grown in Oklahoma. It is not adapted there for hay production and is seldom planted. H. F. Murphy, head of the Department of Agronomy at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, wrote in January, 1943: "It can be definitely stated that very little Grimm alfalfa is grown in this State."

Despite this well known fact, until 1944 an increasingly large proportion of alfalfa seed from Oklahoma was sold in Ohio under the fraudulent label "Oklahoma Grimm." To combat this fraud the Department of Agronomy at Columbus, in cooperation with the Ohio Division of Plant Industry of the State Department of Agriculture, sowed 27 samples of alfalfa picked up by official inspectors of the state seed laboratory under the label "Oklahoma Grimm" in the spring of 1943. These samples were of lots being distributed by the leading wholesalers of alfalfa seed in the state of Ohio. For comparison, seven samples labeled Oklahoma common and two samples of variegated alfalfas, one known to be Grimm and the other known to be Meeker Baltic, were sown in the same nursery. All samples were sown at Columbus in small broadcast plots, 4x8 feet.

The only way by which Grimm or other variegated alfalfas can be distinguished from common alfalfas with any satisfaction is by the amount and character of the bloom. In central Ohio, Grimm blooms more freely than common alfalfa, and the bloom shows a higher percentage of variegation. Records were taken on this nursery on June 14 of this year when the two variegated strains, Grimm and Meeker Baltic, were in full bloom and showed a considerable amount of variegation. None of the lots from Oklahoma, whether labeled "Grimm" or common, showed much bloom, and what bloom there was showed very little variegation. It was clearly evident that none of the 27 samples which were labeled "Oklahoma Grimm" was Grimm, as was predicted from the fact that Grimm alfalfa is not found in Oklahoma.

Seed Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of seed at the various markets during December compared with December, 1943, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Chicago	2,000	88,000	2,000	61,000
Duluth	64,590	338,870	343,435	538,580
Ft. William	554,487	617,946	698,227	1,318,843
Milwaukee	418,500	552,000	.....	52,500
Minneapolis	442,500	1,059,000	52,500	246,000
Superior	21,428	189,648	.....	.....
	KAFIR AND MILO		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Hutchinson	1,211,600	248,300	.....	.....
Kansas City	2,915,500	673,750	3,522,750	1,386,000
St. Joseph	192,240	5,340	119,260	1,780
	CLOVER		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Chicago, lbs.	1,436,000	787,000	532,000	429,000
Milw., lbs.	1,784,095	2,043,677	2,098,440	1,394,165
	TIMOTHY		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Chicago, lbs.	315,000	363,000	.....	60,000
Milw., lbs.	5,651,610	11,387,390	2,738,765	1,830,220
	CANE SEED		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Ft. Worth	17,600	14,300	.....	2,200
Kansas City	11,200	.....	1,200	.....

Under the OPA ceiling regulations for 1944 and 1945 no premium price may be charged for Grimm alfalfa unless it is certified by a recognized certifying agency of the state in which the seed is produced. Since the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association does not certify Grimm alfalfa, this should be an aid in disposing of the "Oklahoma Grimm" fraud.

There has also been some Kansas common alfalfa sold as "Kansas Grimm," although not to the same extent as "Oklahoma Grimm." There is very little more Grimm alfalfa in Kansas than in Oklahoma and, with a very few exceptions, "Kansas Grimm" was also a fraud.

The important thing is for farmers to realize that practically none of the seed sold as "Oklahoma Grimm" ever was Grimm. If they have had satisfactory results with it, they should now ask for Oklahoma alfalfa. If they have not, it is not the fault of the Grimm variety but of those who utilized the good name of "Grimm" to obtain a higher price for inferior seed.

Most Grass and Clover Seed Crops Larger in 1944 than Average

Washington, D. C.—Production of 13 out of 17 fairly important clover, grass, and leading winter cover crop seeds was larger in 1944 than usual. This is attributed to expansions in acreage and better yields per acre. The 1944 production of 11 of these seeds also exceeded that of 1943, and set records for Ladino clover, orchard grass, bromegrass, and crested wheatgrass.

Compared with forecasts made earlier in 1944, current estimates are larger for redtop, Sudan grass, bromegrass, white clover, vetches, and perennial ryegrass, but are smaller for crimson clover, Ladino clover, crested wheatgrass, Austrian Winter peas, and common ryegrass. Current estimates for orchard grass, meadow fescue, and blue-lupine seed are the same as the forecasts.

Altho for some time it was realized that Missouri produced a surplus of redtop seed over local needs, no official estimate was made. Based on data obtained in the fall, it is estimated that 4,200,000 pounds of clean seed were produced in Missouri in 1944.

Ladino Clover in 1944 yielded 850,000 lbs., against 420,000 lbs. in 1943 and a 5-year average of 277,400 lbs. The 1944 acreage was 14,000.

Brome Grass seed yielded 14,220,000 lbs. in 1944, against 8,470,000 in 1943 and 9,080,000 lbs. in 1942. The 1944 average was 76,900.

Crested Wheat Grass produced 16,830,000 lbs. of seed in 1944, against 7,640,000 and 12,310,000 lbs. in 1943 and 1942 respectively.

Blue Lupine seed produced in 1944 amounted to 6,400,000 lbs., against 5,100,000 lbs. in 1942. The acreage harvested in 1944 was 6,800.

Hairy Vetch in 1944 yielded 20,630,000 lbs., and 24,480,000 lbs. in 1943. The 1944 acreage was 87,300.

Common and Willamette Vetch yielded 39,900,000 lbs. in 1944, against 26,800,000 lbs. in 1943. The 1944 acreage was 76,000.

Hungarian Vetch, grown in Oregon, produced 3,000,000 lbs. on 6,000 acres, against 4,500,000 lbs. on 10,000 acres in 1943.

Australian Winter Peas produced 43,300,000 lbs. of seed in 1944, against 150,500,000 lbs. on 155,300 acres in 1943.

Common Ryegrass, grown in Oregon, produced 31,000,000 lbs. on 72,000 acres in 1944, against 23,000,000 lbs. on 60,000 acres in 1943. About 10 per cent of this was screened from other crops.

Crows Induced to Return Stolen Seed

FARMER'S SON, Waiting for Scale Ticket: I am sure we will have a larger crop of corn next year, because Dad has ordered a dozen animated scarecrows to safeguard the newly planted fields of corn.

ELEVATOR WEIGHMAN: When I was on the farm, we always had trouble with crows digging up freshly planted corn until I designed a wind operated flip flap that filled the crows with so much fear they not only stopped stealing our seed, but the younger birds meekly returned the seed they had stolen.

War Food Administration sales of government-owned food during November totaled \$1,111,668, bringing total sales since May 1 to \$24,058,319, E. K. Riley, Midwest Office of Distribution, W.F.A., announced Dec. 18.

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Production of Leading Seed Crops in the United States, 1935-1944

Year	Alfalfa	Reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture										In thousands of lbs. (i.e., 000 omitted)			Meadow Fescue ^a	White Clover	Crimson Clover
		Red Clover	Alsike Clover	Sweet Clover	Lespedeza	Timothy	Kentucky Bluegrass ¹	Orchard Grass ²	Redtop ³	Sudan Grass							
1920.....	23,226	96,528	23,796	27,450	2,486	112,558	7,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1926.....	62,274	51,318	16,932	60,372	3,023	85,460	7,490	2,030	6,000	28,000	1,750	1,300	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930.....	72,918	60,618	19,872	45,942	5,586	75,609	10,850	3,010	7,500	51,684	1,000	1,200	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
1935.....	60,252	50,880	19,068	41,934	60,510	191,106	37,800	3,710	9,750	74,568	900	300	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
1936.....	53,268	45,408	26,496	46,200	38,364	41,706	21,000	1,750	6,750	30,778	400	500	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1937.....	58,860	30,528	13,038	49,020	112,655	113,818	77,000	3,850	19,500	59,240	325 ^a	300	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
1938.....	62,040	114,294	24,180	62,046	205,700	57,974	18,200	2,030	15,750	54,684	150	250	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
1939.....	89,292	107,886	19,158	85,056	145,371	63,801	21,000	4,200	15,750	78,906	600	660	3,560	.....	.....	.....	.....
1940.....	89,394	122,658	23,724	59,178	139,790	65,800	46,900	4,438	12,600	52,290	1,400	1,086	5,625	.....	.....	.....	.....
1941.....	61,026	91,512	19,620	49,638	169,251	54,850	37,800	5,432	13,750	91,453	750	1,727	7,310	.....	.....	.....	.....
1942.....	58,014	61,566	15,144	37,518	170,500	75,532	63,350	6,090	16,600	40,440	1,225	1,890	17,080	.....	.....	.....	.....
1943.....	66,894	68,574	14,334	27,474	164,620	75,582	21,280	5,880	10,700	31,500	1,180	2,310	13,880	.....	.....	.....	.....
1944.....	67,494	104,076	13,290	38,652	267,700	59,586	22,008	6,804	17,300	61,300	1,000	1,360	13,770	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹Rough cured seed. ²Thresher-run seed. ³Clean seed.

1944 Bluegrass Seed Production

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28—Reports just received from threshers and cleaners of Kentucky-bluegrass seed indicate that 1,572,000 bus. of cured seed (87,000 bus. more than was forecast on July 1) were produced this year, compared with 1,520,000 bus. in 1943 and the 5-year (1938-42) average of 2,817,000 bus. The crops in Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Kansas this year turned out better than expected, but crops in Minnesota, South Dakota, and Iowa fell below expectations. Production in North Dakota is about as was indicated in reports received the last week in June.

Increases in production this year are most marked in Kentucky and Nebraska, while decreases are sharpest in South Dakota and Iowa. Production in Kentucky and Ohio is placed at 151,000 bus., compared with 25,000 bus. in 1943 and the 5-year average of 363,000 bus. for these states. Production in the western district is indicated at 1,421,000 bus., compared with 1,495,000 bus. in 1943 and the average of 2,454,000 bus. The 1943 and 1944 production of cured seed, by states, follows:

State	Cured seed		State	Cured seed	
	1943	1944		1943	1944
Iowa	352,000	187,000	Neb.	197,000	497,000
Kan.	12,000	19,000	N. Dak.	99,000	74,000
Kty.	25,000	151,000	S. Dak.	70,000	26,000
Minn.	560,000	337,000	Wis.	24,000	21,000
Mo.	179,000	257,000	Other	2,000	3,000

Bluegrass-seed cleaners report that when cleaning operations have been completed they will have obtained approximately 10,687,000 pounds of clean 21-pound seed from the 1944 crop, compared with 10,576,000 pounds in 1943 and the 5-year (1938-42) average of 19,725,000

pounds. These quantities indicate a recovery or cleanout from cured seed of 48.56 per cent this year, compared with 49.70 per cent in 1943 and the average of 50.02 per cent.—U. S. D. A.

Canadian Growers Turning to Approved Varieties

Twenty-two different varieties of oats appeared among samples sent in to our laboratory last year for germination tests. Only eight were included in lists of recommended varieties. They are: Ajax, Banner, Eagle, Exeter, Laurel (hullless), Legacy, Vanguard and Victory. However, these figures do not provide a true picture because only 5.3 per cent of the total samples received were of non-recommended varieties. In other words, judging from the material which passed thru our laboratory, 94.7 per cent of the oats in the Prairie Provinces in 1944 grew from seed of recommended varieties.

The situation with respect to barley is similar but not quite so good. Seventeen different varieties were included in samples we tested for germination, but only eleven are officially recommended. OAC 21, Mensury Ottawa 60 and Olli are recommended, in specified areas, for malting purposes, while Plush, Wisconsin 38, Sanalta, Rex, Prospect, Newal, Regal and Trebi are considered suitable feed varieties. Of the feed varieties, all except Trebi are smooth awned; 88.8 per cent of the samples received were derived from recommended varieties.

It does not necessarily follow that all varieties of oats and barley were grown only in the areas for which they were recommended. Actually, this should not be expected because the farmer must be the final judge as to the varieties best suited to his own local conditions.

Early in the new year, all line elevator company grain buyers will be provided with printed leaflets in which cereal variety recommendations are set out in detail. These are useful guides and merit the attention of all grain growers.

Line elevator agents are authorized distributors of seed grain for Crop Improvement Ass'n's in Manitoba and Alberta, and for the Seed Growers' Ass'n in Saskatchewan. Farmers are invited to consult them about germination tests and seed supplies.

It looks as tho the wheat varieties now recommended in the Prairie Provinces have pretty well settled down. The general distribution in 1944 was similar to that in 1943. Thatcher and Regent increased slightly at the expense of Marquis, Red Bobs and Apex, while Renown remained about the same.—Line Elevators Farm Service, Winnipeg, Man.

Work of Illinois State Seed Laboratory

By CHAS. H. KELTNER, Acting Seed Analyst

During the fiscal year covered by this report, the Illinois laboratory received 15,727 samples from farmers and seedsmen. Of this number, 98.4 per cent were from residents of Illinois and 1.6 per cent were from residents of other states. Fees collected for analyses and germination tests on samples submitted in excess of those analyzed free, according to provisions of the law, totaled \$1,845.50. Fees from residents of other states amounted to \$119.00. Total fees collected were \$1,964.50.

A few dealers were found carrying seed on display bearing a germination date more than nine months previous to the time of inspection. As this was in violation of the Illinois seed law, all such seed was withdrawn from sale, on the order of the inspector. Official samples were drawn and germination tests made on the same. When the new germination percentage and the new germination date were furnished to these dealers, the merchandise was released with the greatest promptness possible on assurance of its being properly relabeled.

Most lots of seed were found to be of good quality, and altho the germination percentage was somewhat less than the figure on the original label, it was apparent that the seed should not be permanently withdrawn from sale. The most conspicuous exception was scarified sweet clover in stocks. In many cases, had this seed not been inspected and properly relabeled, it would have been purchased with a higher expected germination than the test showed.

CORRECT LABELING IS ALMOST UNIVERSAL.—Correct labeling of stocks of seed offered for sale in the State of Illinois by the regular retail trade, according to the observation of inspectors, is almost universal. The quality of the merchandise carried averages high. Careful inspection at freight depots, railway and truck terminal warehouses indicated a substantial improvement in quality of seed in transit over what was shipped before inspection was so thoro. Poor seed, when found, was usually correctly labeled. Where the percentage of germination was low and the percentage of purity low, it was so stated.



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Work Under Federal Seed Act

By W. A. DAVIDSON, Chief, Seed Division of War Food Adm., before Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n

SEED TESTING—The claim that seed laboratories get different results when testing seed is often exaggerated. Apparent variations are often due to differences in quality of samples of seed from what is presumed to be the same lot. Nonetheless, variations do occur, and efforts have been made to reduce them.

Photographic prints showing normal and abnormal seedlings have been made available to seed analysts by the Washington office since the winter of 1942. We have also conducted seed schools at the Federal-State seed laboratories to which commercial as well as official seed analysts were in attendance.

During the last year 44 of the 77 analysts attending the seed schools were commercial analysts. It is the belief of some that false labeling of seed resulting from tests by poorly trained analysts could be avoided if seed analysts were required in some manner to qualify for a license or permit. It would seem more wholesome if this were not necessary; however, if the circumstances seem to require, it will no doubt be considered.

UNIFORM QUALITY—The failure to blend seed to uniform quality has contributed in a substantial measure to misbranding of seed in interstate commerce. Unfortunately extensive research has not been conducted, and government agencies are not in a position to advise with respect to the specific practices that will result in uniform blending of seed. Ordinarily the elevating of a total lot of seed into a bin and its subsequent removal therefrom goes a long way toward bringing the lot of seed to uniform quality. Continuous removal and immediate return to the same bin does not blend the lot. If the quantity of seed is too large, blending to uniform quality is impossible. The practices of individual seedsmen will of necessity have to be adapted to facilities at their command.

INVESTIGATIONS—Under the new Federal Seed Act, which became effective in February, 1940, 25 court actions against persons had been terminated by July 1, 1944. These actions involved 22 different persons or firms, only half of which were persons or firms engaged primarily in the distribution of seed. The other half were persons or firms engaged in seed distribution only as an incidental sideline.

MEXICAN TRADE—At a recent meeting of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission in Washington, D. C., Mexican officials expressed the view that a measure of protection is needed against the shipment to Mexico of seed unsuited to the needs. To this end it has been proposed that the Federal Gov-

ernment offer a service for sampling and testing seeds destined for shipment to Mexico and other foreign countries upon the request of the shipper. This is with the expectation of issuing a certificate to show the percentage of germination, percentages of pure seed, weed seeds, etc. It is not contemplated that such a certificate would contain statements with respect to freedom from disease and would therefore not meet requirements that may exist in foreign countries with respect to certificates of sanitation.

UNIFORM LAWS—During the past 2 years conferences have been held with State officials for the purpose of coordinating the activities of State and Federal officials in the administration of the Federal Seed Act. These conferences have been highly productive. The extent of cooperation on the part of State officials is revealed by the fact that 80 per cent of the complaints brought to our attention during the past fiscal year grew out of routine State inspection. We have been bringing attention to the need for more uniformity in the noxious-weed seed laws. These are of particular interest to persons charged with the administration of the Federal Seed Act because the provisions of the state laws pertaining to noxious-weed seeds must be enforced in interstate commerce.

We find a wholesome desire on the part of state officials everywhere to bring about greater uniformity in these requirements. We have, therefore, in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering developed suggested noxious-weed seed requirements on a regional basis. These regions, approximately 8 in number, have been determined on the basis of environmental conditions and cropping practices. The proposals are now being submitted to state officials and other interested persons. If the response to them is encouraging, it is the plan to submit the proposals in the nature of a definite recommendation for adoption by the many states under the provisions of state seed laws.

Since 1940 no less than 29 states have amended their old laws or repealed the old law to adopt one more consistent with the suggested uniform state seed law distributed by the Department of Agriculture in September, 1940. There is a surprising uniformity in the newly adopted laws. Lack of uniformity seems to exist primarily in two respects. These are the noxious-weed seed requirements and the requirements that are imposed by the States primarily to help finance the administration of the state seed law. It is our opinion that most of the dissatisfaction grows out of the lack of uniformity in these factors.

Wisconsin Seedsmen Discuss Price Regulations

J. W. Jung, sec'y, writes that the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n was held in the Raulf hotel, Oshkosh, on Dec. 13, with about 60 members in attendance.

The meeting was presided over by President Dance. The financial report of the past year was read and approved. The following committees were appointed: Resolutions, A. L. King, J. D. Hopkins, R. M. Comstock; nominating, C. Q. Dunlap, H. Nolte, W. J. Borst; seed council, reappointment, F. E. Parker, A. L. King, L. H. Teweles; legislative, R. H. Lang, L. J. Kaasa, F. W. Kellogg.

Dr. L. F. Graber of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, gave a talk on New Developments in Agriculture.

Then followed a round table discussion on price regulations led by R. H. Lang, R. C. Tesch and L. H. Teweles.

After luncheon Asher Hobson, agricultural economist, University of Wisconsin, gave a talk on Postwar Problems of Agriculture. Problems of the seed trade were then discussed by Henry Lunz, State Seed Inspector.

A resolution was adopted that J. C. Ritchie of Weyauwega, Wis., the oldest member of the association, who recently sold his business and retired, be recognized for his services by an appropriate letter from the secretary of the organization.

A vote of thanks and appreciation was given officers for their efforts the past year. Mr. Dance was also given a rising vote of congratulation on his recent recovery from a serious illness and the seedsmen wished him continued good health.

The following officers were elected: L. J. Kaasa, pres.; J. D. Hopkins, vice-pres.; J. W. Jung, sec'y and treasurer.

The association decided to invest in a \$500 war bond.

Report of Delaware Seed Laboratory

By JOHN L. CLOUGH, Seed Analyst

During the fiscal year ending June 30 the Seed Laboratory received a total of 1,034 seed samples, representing 27 seed firms.

Of the 568 official samples, 21 lots were misbranded, 13 not having the germination required, five not tagged with noxious weed seed requirement, and one not having the required purity.

The quality of our Delaware grown red clover seed continues to show improvement, and it is comparable with any commercial seed coming into the state. We find that 97 per cent of the samples received were 99 per cent or over in purity. We were able to test most of the seed grown in the state due to an arrangement with the seed cleaning establishment, whereby samples of each lot cleaned by them were sent to the laboratory for analysis.

Our lespedeza seed does not show any improvement in quality. The majority of samples received contained dodder and ragweed, and the cleaning equipment in this section is not satisfactory for removing these weed seeds. Some farmers continue to plant the seed and are getting heavy infestations of dodder on their farms.

The crimson clover production fell off considerably and was of poor quality due to excessive amounts of weeds, mostly wild mustards, sheep sorrell, and winter cress.

The program for the certification of seed has been reorganized. Meetings were held with representatives of the Crop Improvement Ass'n, Delaware Experiment Station, Extension Service, and State Board of Agriculture. The Crop Improvement Ass'n will be the certifying agency with the cooperation of the other agencies. Each agency is represented by a member constituting the Seed Certification Committee. This committee will formulate the rules and regulations and determine the policies to be followed in the certification of seed.

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Feedstuffs

Mixed dairy feed amounting to about 12,500,000 lbs. is being purchased by the W.F.A. for shipment to France in cotton bags. More is to be purchased later.

Washington, D. C.—The O.P.A. as dropped its proposal made several months ago to make a sharp reduction in the ceiling price of mill-feeds located away from primary basing points, a protest having been filed by the Milling Industry Advisory Committee.

The Kansas City O.P.A. Office has been checking the cost of grinding grain with the object in view of getting the grinding cost revised upward. The cost of grinding corn into coarse corn chop of 50c per ton is less than the work can be done for. We hope that a favorable revision will be made on mixed feed regulations.—A. H. Meiners-hagen.

Washington, D. C.—Walter Berger on Dec. 29 announced a protein meal set-aside of 111,076 tons for January. About 60 per cent will be soy meal. Of the total, 3,685 tons will go back to mills that are deficit producers and 36,300 tons of the balance (107,391 tons) will go back to mills for sale. That quantity for sale will all be soybean meal. It had been previously announced that the set-aside would be suspended Feb. 1.

What is not certain is which type of prepared dog food will take the lead in the post-war procession. The war has revolutionized the feeding of America's dogs. Many hundreds of thousands of dogs who before the war had been fed on canned dog foods, are now thriving on the meal type of food, which is today's best seller. No one knows for sure whether canned dog foods will ever regain the place they formerly occupied.—Gaines Food Co.

Louisville, Ky.—Officials of the Kentucky Feed Ass'n have taken sharp issue with stories published in the local press to the effect that labor and transport difficulties have resulted in a severe shortage of livestock feeds and threaten a shortage thru the rest of the winter. The Ass'n countered with the statement that virtually all types of feeds were plentiful. K. D. Smith, pres. of the Ass'n, and C. H. Hunter, a director, explained that while some dealers may be short, others are confident of having plenty of stock, and there is no need of feeders being alarmed, and reduce their holdings of livestock or poultry at a time when the war effort needs more production.—A. W. W.

Cattle on Feed

Present indications are that more cattle will be fed in the North Central states (corn belt) than last year and that feeding in other States will be at least as large as last year. Much of the increase will be in the number finished on winter wheat pastures and sorghum feeds in the plains area from Kansas to Texas.

Indications early in December were that, compared with a year ago, the number fed in Montana, Arizona, Utah and Nevada would be larger; in Colorado, Wyoming, Washington, Oregon and California would be smaller; and in New Mexico little changed. In California a survey by areas shows a considerable reduction in Central California and the Southern San Joaquin Valley, only partly offset by an increase in the Imperial Valley.

Reports from Texas are to the effect that there is a near record number of cattle on wheat pastures in the Plains area, many of which may later be moved into feed lots or into sorghum fields. The excellent wheat pas-

tures and abundant feed supplies in Oklahoma are expected to increase cattle feeding in this state over last year. Shipments of feeder cattle into the Lancaster, Penn., area in November were large for the month but the seasonal total was much below last year.—U.S.D.A.

Adding Vitamins A and D to Cow Feed

A definite increase in the quantity and quality of milk production can be achieved by the use of vitamins A and D supplement in cow feed it is reported by Dr. Logan T. Wilson. In a recently published article Dr. Wilson, who is animal nutrition specialist for the Borden Company, reports a series of tests with dairy herds, feeding a commercial preparation furnishing 125,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A and 35,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin D, per cow per day. One test with this preparation showed that each cow increased her milk flow by two quarts of 4 per cent milk a day.

In another test herd, on 3-times-a-day milking, supplement fed cows declined a little less than 3 lbs. of milk per cow per day over a 14-week period. Other cows in the herd, of the same breed and having similar milk-producing qualifications, were not fed the vitamin supplement. These animals showed a decline of over 8 pounds for the same period.

Dr. Wilson also reports a test on two cows in a purebred Holstein herd on twice-a-day milking. One cow, fed the supplement for 7 weeks, showed at the end of this period a decline in milk production of 292 lbs. per day, while the control cow declined 11.79 pounds. After this the feeding of the supplement was reversed and the former control cow during the second and third weeks of supplement feeding gained over 2 lbs. in milk production. Similar responses were obtained in a number of other tests with herd of purebred and grade cows.

There is other evidence that cows are often found deficient in vitamin A, resulting in an effect on the nutritive quality and flavor of their milk. Investigators have shown the marked seasonal variations in the vitamin A content of milk, resulting from variation in feed. It has been found that feed high in carotene can correct some off-flavor conditions, while feeds low in carotene may cause them to develop. This is attributed to the function of carotene as a source of vitamin A for the cow.

Vitamin supplements for livestock in the recommended amounts can be had in available commercial preparations in the form of a dry meal that is incorporated in a mixture of linseed and soybean meals. It is added to other feed at feeding time.

Urgent Military Tire production needs immediately 2,300 workers, according to the War Manpower Commission. An additional 8,500 workers will be needed during the next few months as production facilities are expanded.



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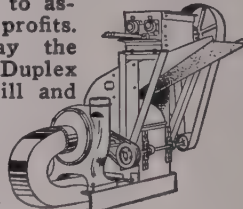
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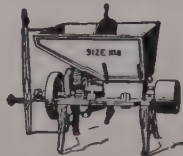
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SOUTH BEND

INDIANA

Post-War Program for Alfalfa Products Manufacturers

By HARRY W. TITUS, Newton, N. J., before American Dehydrators Ass'n

When I chose the title, "A Current and Post-war Program for Manufacturers of Alfalfa Products," I was thinking of what you should be doing now, as well as after the war. Actually, you are not, at this time, following the program I have in mind; and so, it is not "current." But you can undertake such a program in the immediate future.

In recent months I have heard several business men say that they had "missed the boat" six months or a year ago, because they had not developed a program for the situation they now must deal with. Fortunately, your boat—a program of "house cleaning," education and research—is still in port. Don't miss it!

How can you "clean house"? By supplying to the users of your products what they want and should have, rather than what you want to give them; by adopting appropriate names for designating your several products; by setting up sound standards for those products; and by obtaining, within your industry, the use—without exception—of such names and standards.

GRINDING TOO FINE.—Many of you appear to have insisted on grinding your meals until they were almost as fine as flour. Oh, I know, there were reasons for that. But were the reasons good enough? If you weren't polite, you would interrupt me and ask, "What's wrong with fine grinding?" It is not altogether wrong, —there probably are instances in which a finely ground alfalfa meal has a place. But fine grinding has tended to reduce the use of alfalfa meal in certain mixed feeds and has prevented it from finding wide use in certain others.

PALATABILITY OF ALFALFA MEAL.—Have you ever heard anyone ask, "Isn't alfalfa meal unpalatable to poultry?" or "If I include that much alfalfa meal in my mash, will I not reduce its palatability?" I have heard those questions many times and I think that you, too, must have heard them. What are the facts about the palatability of alfalfa meal? Alfalfa, itself, is not unpalatable to poultry. If you doubt that statement, hang a hank of good, leafy alfalfa hay in a poultry house and observe how quickly it will be stripped of leaves. I may even say that alfalfa meal is not unpalatable, but it is physically impossible for a chicken to eat a finely ground alfalfa meal, as such! Try eating a mouthful of wheat flour or cornstarch and you will know why.

Alfalfa meal could and should find wider use in dairy feeds, but a finely ground product is not suitable, because it is too dusty. And, I may add, it is not entirely suitable for use in many other feeds.

It is true that you cannot change from fine grinding to coarse grinding overnight. You have "educated" users to expect a finely ground product, and so, it first will be necessary to "re-educate" those users. Also there are manufacturing reasons why you cannot change quickly from fine to coarse grinding, but those reasons can be overcome by research.

STANDARDS FOR ALFALFA MEAL seem to have been forgotten during the past few years. Why? Because, for a time, there was a good market for anything that could be called alfalfa meal. That situation is changing rapidly and will continue to change. It is axiomatic that there is always a better market for products of high quality than for those of low quality. Therefore, alfalfa meal should be made only from top grade alfalfa. This is especially true of sun-cured alfalfa meal.

DEHYDRATED V. SUN CURED MEAL.—The best grades of dehydrated alfalfa meal—those that contain a high percentage of leaves—contain on an average 175,000 I.U. of vitamin A activity per pound, 200 I.U. of vitamin D, 200 milligrams of alphatocopherol (or vitamin E), 10 milligrams (or 10,000 micrograms) of riboflavin, 200 milligrams of pantothenic acid, 500

milligrams of choline, 3 milligrams of thiamine and 24 milligrams of niacin. The best grades of sun-cured alfalfa meal contain only about half as much vitamin A, but they tend to retain their vitamin A potency much longer than the better grades of dehydrated alfalfa meal; moreover, the vitamin D content of the sun-cured meals is from four to five times as great as that of the dehydrated meals. The kind of vitamin D in alfalfa products is of little or no value in the feeding of poultry, but it is of considerable value in the feeding of dairy cattle. There are but few data on the vitamin E content of sun-cured alfalfa products, but sun-cured alfalfa hay contains about as much as corn and wheat. The quantities of some of the other vitamins in a pound of the best grades of sun-cured alfalfa meal are: riboflavin, 7.5 milligrams (or 7,500 micrograms); pantothenic acid, 14 milligrams; thiamine, 2 milligrams, and niacin, 20 milligrams. In addition, alfalfa products contain a goodly quantity of vitamin K and some vitamin C; pyridoxine, inositol and gizzard factor.

It should not be hard to sell a feedstuff that has such valuable nutritive properties—in fact, it should be easy—but alfalfa meal has competitors, some of which are old and some of which are comparatively new. As a source of vitamin A, high grade alfalfa meal, at current prices, cannot successfully compete with fish oil, when the vitamin A from the latter source sells for less than 14c per 1,000,000 units. Nor can it compete, as a source of riboflavin, pantothenic acid, choline, thiamine, or niacin, with the synthetic products. But you are not selling only vitamin A, or the other vitamins just mentioned, or protein, or minerals; you are selling a natural product that contains all those nutritive factors and many others as well.

Citrus Molasses as a New Feed

Citrus molasses, a by-product of citrus canning, contained 4 per cent crude protein, 0.9 per cent calcium citrate and 69.9 per cent of dry matter, 2/3 of which is reducing and non-reducing sugar. It was estimated to provide 56.7 per cent total digestible nutrients.

Scientists at the Gainesville, Fla., Agr. Exp. Sta. found that tho its flavor is characterized by naringin, dairy cows found citrus molasses highly palatable when fed as 5 and 10 per cent of mixed concentrates, but less so when offered separately. When fed with concentrates 2 hours

before milking time, a slight but not objectionable feed flavor was noted in the milk. Adding 2 and 4 per cent of citrus molasses to grass and legume forages improved aroma and palatability of the resulting silages.

Soybean Meal as a Protein Source

By DR. GUS BOHSTEDT, Department Animal Husbandry University of Wisconsin

There is less linseed meal available this feeding season than was the case last year. The flaxseed crop is only about half as large as it was a year ago. On the other hand, there are fair amounts of soybean oil meal, fully as large amounts per animal unit as a year ago.

Wherever oil meal of any kind can readily be mixed with other feed, one kind of oil meal, or one kind of soybean oil is about as good as another. This also goes for feeding sheep and other ruminants, also horses.

For feeding pigs soybean oil meal is as good as linseed meal, and the two may replace each other pound for pound in a supplement mixture, or in the ration as a whole. Thus soybean oil meal has successfully replaced linseed meal in the "trio mixture" made up of 2 parts tankage and 1 part each of linseed meal and alfalfa meal. Soybean oil meal in such a mixture has even successfully been increased so as to replace most of the tankage in this mixture.

Soybean oil meal, therefore, is an excellent protein concentrate for all livestock. If they haven't been getting it in the past, the animals adjust themselves to it readily if given a chance. Let it also be kept in mind that the protein content of linseed meal this year very likely will not be in excess of 34 per cent, whereas in soybean oil meal the protein runs from about 41 to 44 per cent.

Program N-W Retail Feed Ass'n

For the annual meeting of the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n at the Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 15 and 16, several able speakers have been promised, among them Ray B. Bowden, executive vice pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n; Paul Miller, director of extension at University Farm; Col. Francis Markoe, professor of military science at St. Thomas Academy, who will tell of his experiences abroad; Richard Felhaber of the St. Paul Ass'n of Commerce.

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Standards for Dehydrated Meals

By WALTER N. JONES, before American Dehydrators Ass'n

Feed manufacturers have taken to dehydrated meals in a big way. The opinions of five large feed manufacturers with whom I discussed this subject, could be summarized in these words—we are geared to dehydrated alfalfa meals, we must have them. We find these 17 per cent and 20 per cent dehydrated meals almost irreplaceable in making quality mash for chickens, turkeys and ducks and for pig-starter feeds. We recognize the high nutrient values of dehydrated alfalfa meals—the carotene or vitamin A activity, the water-soluble vitamins of the B-complex, the fat-soluble vitamins E and K.

We are familiar with the important work done by Dr. Fairbanks at the Illinois station with pigs, where he found that alfalfa meals not only successfully replaced six synthetic B vitamins but also produced further favorable results. We do not overlook the protein values of dehydrated meals although we do not buy them for protein. The protein and fiber content interest us only as a rough guide to the other factors.

The color factor is very important to feed manufacturers as a rough guide to nutrient value and quality. It is something we want for itself. It is quite true that the alfalfa meal is a greenish-brown color, tinged with green and we have to find a way to get it than the alfalfa meal, green-colored dehydrated meals.

FEED PURCHASING AGENTS find that the hardest item they have to buy is dehydrated alfalfa meal. They find here the widest variation of quality and the least standardization.

DESIRE CAROTENE AND COLOR.—What we are buying in dehydrated meals is essentially carotene and color, and of course, the water-soluble B vitamins, altho in practice we take the B vitamins for granted and concentrate attention on carotene and color. So, while we are after carotene and color, you offer it to us as so much minimum protein and maximum fiber, in accordance with the only standard that I know of, the definitions of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials. I realize that these two factors of carotene and color are very elusive but if that is what your customers want

to buy, then that fact sets up the major problem of, and a challenge to your industry.

ADAPTING TO FORMULA.—Next we have the problem of the formulation of our feeds. In our finished products we have our own standards for vitamin A or carotene content, and color, along with, of course, all the other nutrient specifications. Also we strive for uniformity of nutritive efficiency, color and general appearance. With dehydrated meals varying in vitamin A activity from 30-40,000 units to 200,000 and over, per pound, what level are we going to figure them at? Regardless of what figures we use, we cannot change formulas for each car of dehydrated meal. So we strike an average and our finished feeds will vary over or under as our arrivals of dehydrated meals vary up or down in carotene content. So we ask this question—Would it not be possible to set some standard for carotene content of 17 per cent dehydrated meal and one for 20 per cent dehydrated leaf meal to establish a minimum content, even though you set the standard low enough at first to encompass the bulk of the crop? As time goes on and knowledge and methods improve, the standard could be raised.

STANDARDS A PROBLEM.—As feed manufacturers, we realize you have a difficult problem to face in improving qualities and setting standards of carotene content and color. Nevertheless, those two factors are items the feed industry wants to buy and I believe are perfectly willing to pay for. Much can be done to improve the general average quality of dehydrated meals by fully utilizing all present knowledge having to do with time of cutting, methods of harvesting, prevention of sun-wilt, drying methods and storage conditions. Control tests and blending might be useful for uniformity and standardization.

The problem of retention and stabilizing of carotene or vitamin A values is one in which we all have a prime interest—it is one in which you as alfalfa dehydrators have a vital interest. For that reason it might be well for you as an industry to give leadership and support to some basic research projects, in co-operation with existing federal and state research laboratories. This association also could give leadership to an educational program, developing the values and uses of dehydrated alfalfa meals, strictly as a self-interest project looking toward potential market development.

Vitamin Requirements of Calves

By L. A. MOORE, University of Maryland, at Cornell Nutrition School

The vitamin requirements of calves from birth to four months of age have not been definitely established. This is the most critical period of a calf's life and the time when a calf starter comes into the picture in our market milk areas. Such information is essential for an intelligent approach to the make-up of calf starters.

The dairy calf is now raised under highly artificial conditions. In the natural state the calf would usually be born in the spring of the year when both the dam and the calf have access to green pastures. Under such conditions the milk which the calf would receive would be very potent in certain vitamins. Furthermore, the calf would receive an unlimited supply of milk for 8 or 9 months whereas now the calf receives only $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ as much milk for a month to six weeks. In this connection blood samples were drawn from beef and dairy calves and vitamin A and carotene determinations made. The values for the beef calves were about $\frac{1}{2}$ higher than for the dairy calves.

Vitamin A is one of the most important vitamins to be considered in the nutrition of the young calf. When calves two to four weeks of age are placed on a vitamin A deficient diet, they will usually die in from 30 to 60 days with scours and pneumonia. In some instances kidney infections have been noted.

Colostrum is one of the most important sources of the various vitamin factors necessary for young calves. It is especially rich in vitamin A being 10 to 100 times more potent than whole milk. Data collected at the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station showed that after the calves received colostrum milk there was a marked increase in the Vitamin A content of the blood plasma. When whole milk was substituted in place of colostrum for the new-born calf, the blood plasma vitamin A values remained low. Full benefit from the colostrum was not attained when the calves were removed from the cow at 12 and 24 hours after birth. Calves should be permitted to remain with the cow for 2 or 3 days in order to receive full benefit.

Calves which do not receive their full quota of colostrum will not possess a good reserve of vitamin A for this critical period.

Data reported from the Wisconsin and Maryland Agricultural Experiment Stations indicate that the winter requirements of Holstein and Ayrshire yearling calves lie between 30 and 35 micrograms of carotene per pound of body weight. According to the Wisconsin report, the requirements for Guernsey calves are somewhat higher. Data from the Research Center at Beltsville and unpublished data from the Michigan Experiment Station show that the vitamin A requirements for calves from birth to four months of age are probably somewhat higher but no definite figure is available. Data reported by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station indicated that the supplementation of the ration of young calves with 15,000 units of vitamin A per day from cod-liver oil was beneficial in preventing scours and pneumonia.

It seems probable that some vitamin A supplementation to calves from birth to four months of age is advisable. The method by which the supplementation should be made is debatable.

The requirements of calves for vitamin D is about 3 units per pound per day according to data from the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station. These requirements are somewhat less according to Michigan data. Usually sun-cured hay furnishes sufficient vitamin D for young calves. If extra vitamin A is fed in the form of fish liver oils, some vitamin D will be furnished from this source. Many calf starters contain irradiated yeast.

The requirements of young calves for members of the B complex are not known. Apparently after the rumen has developed some the members of the B complex are synthesized by bacteria in the rumen. However, the calf when born has a very small rumen so there is some

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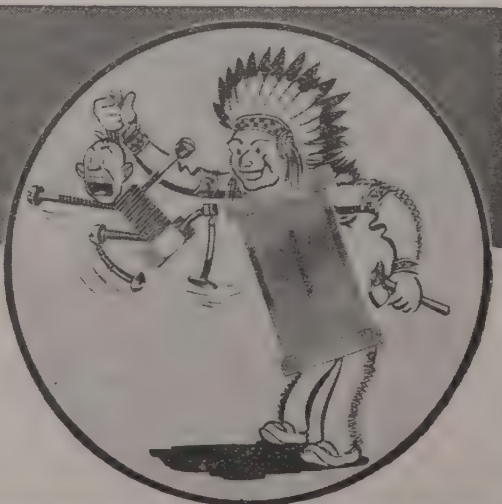
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possibility that the very young calves require some of the B factors. This assumption has been pointed out by the Wisconsin workers. Their data indicate that nicotinic acid is of some benefit to calves of this age group. Data reported from Cornell indicated that yeast was of some benefit in the ration of young calves. For these reasons the inclusion of yeast in calf starters may be justified.

Loss Changed to Profit by Better Use of Man Power in Feed Factory

Typical of conditions existing in many lines, this manufacturer of cattle and hog feeds (45 employees) was caught between an up-trend of sales demand and a down-trend in productive capacity. As the plant strained to catch up with back orders, important sales opportunities were lost.

Raw materials were obtainable. The big difficulty was *insufficient and inefficient* manpower. Wage scales had been frozen at too low a level to permit competition for quality labor. As good men were lost and replaced by inferior workmen, production per man-hour had declined steadily. The need for *better use of manpower* to increase production and make that production profitable was urgent.

ENGINEERS of the Geo. S. May Co. achieved the desired results thru the following co-ordinated steps:

1. **PROFIT ANALYSIS.**—To replace "guess-planning" with factual planning, a profit analysis system provided these important advantages: a. Accurate determination of contribution each product makes to total profit. b. Extremely simple means of tabulating data and assembling it in a usable manner. c. Complete instructions to the controller for easy starting and operation of the plan. d. Specific aids to management in guiding policies toward better profit results.

2. **PLANNING AND SCHEDULING.**—A complete system was provided to insure having the right material at the right place at the right time. Production requirements were balanced against raw material supplies, machine time and available man-hours, setting up these factors so they could be pre-determined and co-ordinated.

Thus, business engineering principles were applied toward elimination of gross wastes of time and effort, conditions often found prevalent in processing establishments of this type. The effect was to add productive hours to plant operations, contribute to net profit, and pave the way for labor effectiveness further stimulated thru wage incentives.

3. **WAGE INCENTIVE SYSTEM.**—In this plant individual workers had many different duties so that standards of repetitive work were not applicable. Therefore, the group type of incentive plan was developed in preference to the small unit or individual basis. The basis for measuring production was clearly defined as the "number of bags packed." A simple method of measuring production accomplishment was set up by predetermined standards, expressed in standard hours, applied to each unit of production in each major product classification.

The bonus rate was based on total earned hours in excess of actual hours worked by the plant group for one week. The bonus rate earned in any one week was then applied equally to all classes of employees, the actual amount received by each employee varying in proportion to individual earnings.

In addition to placing the client in a much stronger position to attract and hold good employees, the wage incentive plan brought these important "control" advantages: a. It measured current overall production effectiveness of the workers. b. It improved maintenance efforts of supervisory personnel to prevent excessive machine down-time and other time losses. c. It stabilized production at a higher rate.

OVERALL RESULTS.—Elimination of bottlenecks and time-wasting factors alone pointed

conservatively to a controlled net profit increase of \$28,000. Substantially more was contributed by advantages accruing from factual profit analysis, from balanced planning and scheduling, and from the productive hours added by a strong wage incentive system. Procedures so set up to accomplish better production and better profits, immediately, will continue to operate as effectively for many years to come.

Manganese Hunger in Animals

M. N. R. Rudra reports in *Nature* that during a study on the role of Mn in the synthesis of ascorbic acid it was observed that rabbits on a Mn-deficient diet in cages with galvanized screen bottoms plucked one another's fur and ate it. The controls supplemented with Mn did not show such behavior. Rats on similar Mn-deficient diet also showed, in contrast to controls supplemented with Mn, a hankering for wood, cork, thread, etc., and licked the metal of the cages. When kept on this diet for a

long period, they ceased to grow and eventually started dying.

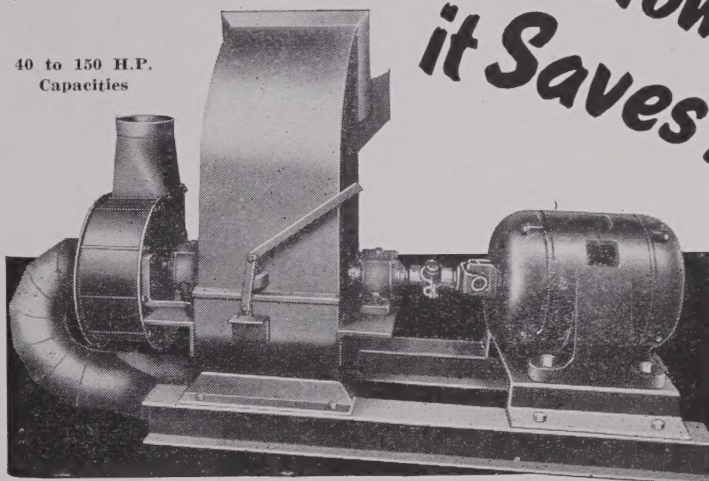
Fewer Hogs on the Farm

Hog production in 1944 dropped sharply from the all-time peak reached in 1943 and a continuation of the decline is in prospect in 1945 but at a lower rate. The fall pig crop of 1944 of 31,325,000 head is down 34 per cent from the fall of 1943. When added to the spring pig crop of 55,428,000, which was down 25 per cent, the total pig crop of 86,753,000 is down 29 per cent. The indicated number of sows to farrow in the spring season of 1945 is 7 per cent below the number farrowed in the spring of 1944. The number of hogs over 6 months old on Dec. 1 was sharply below the record number a year earlier.

The number of pigs saved in the fall season of 1944 (June 1 to Dec. 1) is estimated at 31,325,000 head. This number is 16,347,000 head, or 34 per cent smaller than the record fall crop of 1943.—U. S. D. A.

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FORDS INDUSTRIAL HAMMERMILL

Many hammermills today are being built on the same principle as automobiles of 20 years ago . . . cumbersome and overweight, loaded down with needlessly heavy cast iron . . . held together with a maze of bolts . . . sluggish and power-consuming in operation.

In contrast, the FORDS Hammermill is designed like a modern automobile. It is **ALL STEEL** . . . 6 times stronger than the similar weight of cast iron. Wherever practical, the parts are **WELDED** together. The FORDS is scientifically balanced and operates at an efficient speed. This means less vibration . . . more grinding power!

Actual Tests Prove That FORDS Use Much Less Power

In a recent series of tests conducted in feed mills by Newman Electric Company of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, FORDS Hammermills used less than **HALF** as much power as other well-known hammermills tested. A FORDS actually pays for itself with the power it saves! You are assured of long life and fewer breakdowns with a FORDS, too.

FORDS PORTABLE HAMMERMILLS



We believe we offer you the best mill on the market today. WRITE us for prices and details.

MYERS-SHERMAN CO., 1403 12th St., Streator, Ill.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Washington, D. C.—Practically all of the poultry produced in certain counties of many states has been ordered set-aside for the armed forces, by the W.F.A.

Dover, Del.—The enormous expansion in the poultry industry has placed a great burden on our Poultry Department. The number of requests for tests and disease diagnosis has increased at least seven hundred per cent in the last few years. The facilities of our Poultry Laboratory are entirely inadequate to take care of the increased work, and the space now occupied is architecturally unsuited and too overcrowded for efficiency.—Ralph C. Wilson, sec'y State Board of Agriculture.

Chicago, Ill.—Tamms Silica Co., engaged in the sale of a product designated "Sani-Litt," advertised for use in poultry houses, stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission that it will cease representing that the product is dustless, absorbs all odors and keeps poultry houses smelling sweet and clean for 8 to 10 weeks with one application. The company further stipulates that it will discontinue representing that Sani-Litt is one of the best insulators known, assures the poultry a warm floor at all times, and that 100 pounds of the product will cover approximately 50 square feet to a thickness of one inch.

Linseed Meal Replacing Meat Meal for Growing Chicks

At the Ontario Agricultural College linseed oil meal was used to replace part or all (12 per cent) of the meatmeal in a poultry ration on an equivalent nitrogen basis. Even at a level of 4.5 per cent linseed oil meal, replacing only 3 per cent of the meatmeal, growth was poor. Mortality rate was high at the highest level of linseed oil meal. No symptom of deficiency disease was noted and it is concluded that linseed oil meal contains a factor or factors detrimental to growth in chickens.

Combinations in Chick Starting Rations

Herring fish meal and meat scrap as sources of protein in combination with soybean oil meal (I), cottonseed meal (II) and Alaska pea meal (III) were studied by J. S. Carver and R. J. Evans to determine the minimum amount giving satisfactory growth in chicks to 6 weeks of age. Excellent results in average net grain and grade of feed required to produce average grade of gain were obtained from diets composed of 30 per cent fish meal, 35 per cent I, 35 per cent III or 25 per cent fish meal, and 25 per cent each of I, II, and III.

Poultry Higher—Feed Cheaper

With egg, chicken, and turkey prices increasing and feed prices declining slightly, the relationship between prices received by farmers for poultry products and feed prices improved substantially during the month ending Nov. 15, 1944.

Chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were near the long-time average, but the egg-feed price ratio was below the November 1933-42 average. However, the egg-feed price ratio increased 2.8 points, the largest increase for the month ending Nov. 15, since 1937.

On a grain-consuming animal unit basis, supplies of all feed concentrates probably will be 9 per cent above that for the 1943-44 marketing year and only slightly below the record feed supply per animal available in the 1942-43 marketing year.—U. S. D. A.

Prevention of Perosis in Turkey Poult

At 3 to 4 weeks turkey poults receiving a simplified adequate ration at Pennsylvania State College developed dermatitis and perosis. The former was prevented by addition of biotin, the latter by addition of choline, manganese and a factor or factors present in an adsorbate of an aqueous extract of dried brewers' yeast on fullers earth or norite. At least 4 factors are thus necessary for the prevention of perosis in turkey poults. The addition of raw egg white to a practical ration produced a syndrome indistinguishable from that produced on the simplified ration, unsupplemented with biotin.

Effect of Iodocasein in Chick Feed

To a basal ration of maize, bran, alfalfa leaf meal, shorts, meat scrap, soybean oil meal, bone-meal, salt and an oil containing vitamin D, thyro-active iodocasein was added at various levels by Irwin, Reinke and Turner of the University of Missouri.

There appeared to be an optimal dose at which chicks at 12 weeks were slightly heavier than the controls. At a lower level there was no weight difference while at a higher level growth was retarded and mortality increased.

Feather growth improved in proportion to the iodocasein content of the mash.

The effect on glands varied. Thyroid weight diminished with increasing amounts of the supplement. Pituitary weight of male birds decreased. The gonad weights of both males and females were less. The adrenal weights of the birds receiving the highest dose were greatest altho the body weights of this group were lowest. Heart weight increased.

Plumage color was also affected. Good effects on growth and feathering were obtained by incorporating 36 g. iodocasein having 3.1 per cent of the potency of thyroxine, or 113 g. having 2 per cent of the potency of thyroxine, in 100 lbs. of the basal ration.

Influence of Dietary Factors on Egg Shell Quality

Diets with calcium and phosphorus contents ranging from 1.5 to 3 per cent and 0.6 to 1.2 per cent, respectively, were fed to laying pullets at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Pullman, Wash.

Dicalcium phosphate, bonemeal and defluorinated rock phosphate were the sources of phosphorus used. At a 2.5 per cent level of calcium, 0.8 per cent of phosphorus produced the thickest shells during the first part of the experiment, but in the latter part no significant difference in shell thickness was observed between the groups receiving phosphorus at different levels. The phosphorus of the rock phosphate was as well utilized as that of the bonemeal, and the traces of fluorine remaining in the former appeared to have a detrimental effect.

Leghorn hens in laying cages were fed on diets with levels of calcium ranging from 1 to 3.5 per cent and of P from 0.6 to 1 per cent. The vitamin D content was 60 A.O.A.C. chick units per 100 g. diet, which was considered to be about the optimum amount for laying birds under the conditions of the experiment. Pullets receiving 3 per cent of Ca produced thicker shells than those receiving either higher or lower amounts, but production was as good at a level of 2.5 per cent as at 3 per cent. Production and egg shell quality deteriorated markedly when dietary Ca was reduced to 1 per cent. At this level, skeletal reserves had to be mobilized and as a result, the bones became soft and cartilaginous, and mortality was high.

Soybean Oil Meal for Growing Broilers

By V. H. MELASS and ROSS M. SHERWOOD,
Division of Poultry Husbandry,
Tex. Ag. Ex. Sta.

The major problem in poultry production during the last two years has been the stretching of the relatively small supply of animal protein available for chicken feeding.

The endeavor has been to get maximum benefits from as little protein of animal origin as possible.

Two broiler-feeding experiments recently completed at the Texas Station demonstrate one method of conserving both animal and vegetable protein supplements without the loss of efficiency of gains.

The same procedure was followed in both experiments. As day-olds the chicks were all started on the same feed, a standard type, well-balanced starter ration containing five per cent of fish meal (menhaden, 61 per cent protein) as the sole animal protein supplement, and soybean oil meal as the only protein supplement of vegetable origin. This was fed to all lots of chicks for a six-week period, at the end of which time the several lots were changed to diets containing varying amounts of animal protein supplement and/or soybean oil meal. The non-variable portion of each ration was made up of the usual feed ingredients used in broiler rations, and in the usual proportions. The calcium and phosphorus levels of all rations were approximately 1.14 per cent and .7 per cent respectively. Adequate amounts of the known vitamins were supplied in the feeds, or by supplementation when necessary.

In both experiments six rations were used, each ration being fed to duplicate lots of chickens. There were twenty-five White Leghorn cockerels in each lot of the first experiment, and twenty non-sexed (incubator run) New Hampshire Red X White Leghorn hybrids in each lot of the second experiment, which was started one month after the start of the first experiment.

Experiment 1 was terminated when the birds were 13.5 weeks of age, and experiment 2 was closed when the birds were 12 weeks old. At the close of each experiment the chickens of all lots were well fleshed, and ready for market as broilers.

The data indicate that there was no significant difference in the gain or efficiency of gains made by the chickens fed the various rations. In some lots there was a somewhat high mortality, but none of it could be traced to nutritional causes.

Hence, in these experiments where each ration to be tested was fed to ninety chickens—duplicate lots in each of two experiments—that had been fed a starter ration containing adequate animal protein during the first six weeks, it is apparent that;—

1. As little as 21 per cent soybean oil meal as the sole protein supplement supplied sufficient protein of adequate quality to meet the requirements of chickens from six weeks up to broiler age.

2. Thirty per cent of soybean oil meal gave no better results than 21 per cent soybean oil meal.

3. There was no benefit when protein furnished by 4 or 8 per cent menhaden fish meal or by 5 per cent meat and bone scrap was substituted for an equal amount of the protein furnished by soybean oil meal.

4. Just as good results were obtained by a ration whose protein supplements consisted of 4 per cent fish meal and 8 per cent soybean oil meal as by rations containing 4 per cent fish meal and 15 per cent soybean oil meal, or 8 per cent fish meal and 8 per cent soybean oil meal, or 5 per cent meat and bone scrap and 15 per cent soybean oil meal.

Judging from these results, it is suggested that when a shortage of animal protein prevails, and when a fair quantity of soybean oil meal is available, the animal protein should be used

to the limit of its requirement or availability in the starter mixture fed during the first six weeks, and after that time soybean oil meal should be used to the exclusion of animal protein feeds.

This method will give better results than stretching the same amount of animal protein over a twelve week or longer period. Such procedure would deprive the starter chicks of half or more of their much needed high quality animal protein.

Production of Hatchery Chicks

The production of hatchery chicks during November was 18 percent smaller than the November output of last year but considerably above the output of the past several months. The demand for chicks is strong. Poultry meat supplies at the present time are far below requirements. Hatcheries producing chicks for commercial broilers report that the supply of hatching eggs still remains the main factor in holding output down. The hatchery output in November was 29,010,000 chicks compared with 35,394,000 in November last year, and 23,053,000 the November 1938-42 average.

Output of chicks by commercial hatcheries for the first 11 months of 1944 totaled 1,202,577,000 compared with 1,579,472,000 during the same period last year—a decrease of 24 percent. The output of hatcheries in the New England States during November showed a 26 percent increase over November production last year. This section of the country is one of the main sources of hatching eggs for commercial broiler raising, which accounts for the early recovery the hatcheries in New England have made from the shortage of hatching eggs that exists generally throughout the country. All other sections of the country reported decreases in the number of chicks hatched compared with November of last year.—U.S.D.A.

Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Bar- ley	Soy- beans
Apr. 15..	143.2	104.0	64.6	116.6	100.3	156.0
May 15..	144.1	104.6	65.0	117.4	100.9	156.0
June 15..	145.0	105.0	65.4	118.0	102.0	157.0
July 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.1	158.0
Aug. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Sept. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Oct. 15..	147.0	107.0	66.2	120.0	103.0	159.0
Nov. 15..	148.0	107.0	66.0	120.0	103.0	160.0
Dec. 15..	149.0	108.0	67.0	121.0	104.0	161.0

1944

Jan. 15..	149.0	108.0	67.4	122.0	105.0	162.0
Feb. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Mar. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Apr. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
May 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
June 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
July 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Aug. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Sept. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Oct. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Nov. 15..	143.0	106.0	66.2	108.0	96.0	205.0

FARM PRICES

Apr. 15..	122.3	100.2	61.1	69.5	77.3	167
May 15..	122.8	103.4	61.2	71.9	76.8	172.0
June 15..	124.0	106.0	64.8	79.7	83.9	173.0
July 15..	126.0	108.0	65.6	90.9	92.0	170.0
Aug. 15..	127.0	109.0	65.2	83.4	92.9	168.0
Sept. 15..	130.0	109.0	69.6	94.9	96.5	169.0
Oct. 15..	135.0	107.0	74.4	101.0	103.0	180.0
Nov. 15..	137.0	105.0	75.0	102.0	103.0	180.0
Dec. 15..	143.0	111.0	76.9	107.0	105.0	181.0

1944

Jan. 15..	146.0	113.0	77.5	110.0	108.0	182.0
Feb. 15..	146.0	113.0	78.6	111.0	109.0	185.0
Mar. 15..	146.0	114.0	79.3	111.0	110.0	189.0
Apr. 15..	147.0	115.0	79.4	112.0	111.0	191.0
May 15..	147.0	115.0	79.9	111.0	113.0	193.0
June 15..	143.0	115.0	78.8	105.0	112.0	193.0
July 15..	139.0	117.0	76.4	107.0	110.0	191.0
Aug. 15..	135.0	117.0	70.8	108.0	103.0	190.0
Sept. 15..	135.0	116.0	64.2	102.0	95.3	193.0
Oct. 15..	142.0	113.0	65.9	108.0	95.4	204.0
Nov. 15..	151.0	110.0	68.2	123.0	106.0	164.0



[A simplified Annual Report of the American Railroads
in their third year at war]

IN 1944, the railroads rendered to the American public the greatest volume of service ever performed by any agency of transportation.

For doing this job, they received about 9½ billion dollars. That's a lot of money—but most of it was earned by hauling tremendous tonnages of freight for less than one cent per ton per mile and carrying passengers for even less than before the first World War.

Out of every dollar the railroads received—

38¢ was paid out in pay rolls.

29¢ was paid for materials and

supplies of all sorts and other operating expenses.

19¢ was paid in taxes—federal, state and local.

7¢ was paid in interest, rents and other charges—a great share of which went to insurance companies, savings banks, endowed institutions.

2¢ was paid in dividends to stockholders.

5¢ was left over in "change" to cover all such things as restoring roadways and equipment after the war, paying off debts, and providing reserves for the improvement of plant and the modernization of service necessary to keep pace with American progress.



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CHECK



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